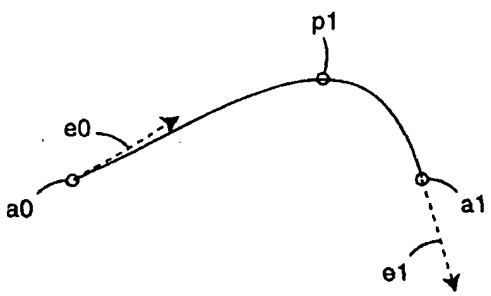




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G06T 11/20	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/17819 (43) International Publication Date: 30 March 2000 (30.03.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/22285 (22) International Filing Date: 24 September 1999 (24.09.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/101,927 24 September 1998 (24.09.98) US 60/102,523 30 September 1998 (30.09.98) US (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: ANANYA, Brigit [US/US]; 20725 Locust Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95033 (US). (74) Agents: POLLOCK, Michael, J. et al.; Limbach & Limbach L.L.P., 2001 Ferry Building, San Francisco, CA 94121 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: COMPUTER CURVE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM AND METHOD		
 <p>The diagram illustrates a curve component. It features a solid curved line segment. The start point is labeled 'a0' and the end point is labeled 'a1'. A peak point, which is the point of maximum distance from the chord connecting a0 and a1, is labeled 'p1'. At the start point 'a0', a dashed line with an arrow indicates the tangent direction, labeled 'e0'. At the end point 'a1', a dashed line with an arrow indicates the tangent direction, labeled 'e1'.</p>		
(57) Abstract <p>A computer curve construction system and method for generating curves is shown. Each curve consists of several curve components, connected either with G^0 continuity, i.e. continuity of points, G^1 continuity, i.e. continuity of points and tangent directions, or G^2 continuity, i.e. continuity of points, tangent directions, and curvatures. There are different types of curve components, in a first embodiment, for a peak-point curve, the features are start and end points, start and end tangent directions, and a peak point that defines the greatest distance between the curve and the chord, i.e. the connecting line segment between the start and end point. During or after constructing a curve it is possible to modify the curve by changing the position of a feature of any curve component. However there is one exception: if the curve component is connected with G^2 continuity at the start or end point, the peak point cannot be changed.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
COMPUTER CURVE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM AND METHOD

5

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/101,927, filed September 24, 1998, by Brigit Ananya for Computer
10 Curve Construction System, and of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/102,523, filed September 30, 1998, by Brigit Ananya for Computer Curve Construction System.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Field Of The Invention

This invention relates generally to computer curve construction systems and methods.

20 Description of Related Art

A cubic Bezier curve is a mathematically defined curve. In a typical computer drawing program, it is drawn by setting four control points, i.e., by setting a start point a_0 , a start tangent vector v_0 , an end point a_1 , and an end tangent vector v_1 , as shown in Fig. 1. Additional Bezier curves (not shown) may be drawn, each connected to the end point of the
25 previous Bezier curve, to create composite curves by setting additional points and tangent vectors. The length and direction of tangent vectors

-2-

v_0 and v_1 are defined by setting their corresponding end points. The depth of the curve is determined by the lengths of tangent vectors v_0 and v_1 , and the slope of the curve is determined by the angles of tangent vectors v_0 and v_1 . Longer tangent vectors produce a curve with greater depth, and more angled tangent vectors produce a curve with greater slope. If at least one tangent vector is long enough, such as tangent vector v_1' in Fig. 2, the beginning of the curve is positioned on the other side of tangent vector v_0 , and an inflection point b is created at an unpredictable position. The curve is curved clockwise to the left of inflection point b , and counterclockwise to the right of inflection point b . Using the lengths of tangent vectors to determine the depth of a curve is unintuitive and unpredictable, so that the shape of the curve is difficult to control.

With a typical computer drawing program, to be able to trace a curve such as the curve shown in Fig. 4 it usually takes several iterations. Fig. 5 shows a first and second attempt (curves c_1 and c_2) to trace the curve trying to adjust the length of the end tangent vector, which never achieves the desired curve. Fig. 6 shows a third and fourth attempt (curves c_3 and c_4) first adjusting the length of the start tangent vector instead of the end tangent vector, and then again adjusting the length of the end tangent vector. The end result is still not quite satisfactory (the peak-point, as described later, is not in the right place, it is too much to the left). Some computer drawing programs allow adjusting a point of the curve at any particular parameter. With this kind of adjustment it is easier to achieve the desired curve than with adjusting the length of the

-3-

tangent vectors. But it still takes several attempts, and it is not very intuitive, since the point does not have any geometric meaning (even if the original point selected is the peak point, as described later, it does not remain being the peak point, when it is adjusted). However, it is possible to trace the curve in one attempt by using the peak-point curve, which is described later.

In typical computer drawing program, when several Bezier curves are drawn as curve components of one composite curve, they sometimes are not connected very smooth such as the curve components c_1 and c_2 shown in Fig. 3, because they only connect with the continuity of points and tangent vectors. However, for curvature curves, which are described later, the curve components are connected very smooth such as the curve components c_1 and c_2 shown in Fig. 35, because they connect with the continuity of points, tangent directions and curvatures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present computer curve construction system is to enable the construction of curves more intuitively, predictably, and accurately. Further objects of the present invention will become apparent from a consideration of the drawings and ensuing description.

The computer curve construction allows constructing curves which consist of several curve components, which are connected either with G^0 continuity, i.e. continuity of points (geometric continuity of order 0), G^1 continuity, i.e. continuity of points and tangent directions, just the

slopes of the tangents, not the lengths (geometric continuity of order 1), or G^2 continuity, i.e. continuity of points, tangent directions, and curvatures (geometric continuity of order 2).

- 5 For each curve component certain features are used for its construction. There are different types of curve components, which use different features for their construction. In a first embodiment, for a peak-point curve, the features are start and end points, start and end tangent directions, and a peak point that defines the greatest distance between
- 10 the curve and the chord, i.e. the connecting line segment between the start and end point. In a second embodiment, for a point-point curve, the features are start and end points, start tangent direction, and a peak point. In a third embodiment, for a point-tangent curve, the features are start and end points, and start and end tangent directions. In a fourth
- 15 embodiment, for a point curve, the features are start and end points, and a start tangent direction. In a fifth embodiment, for a curvature curve, the features are start and end points, start and end tangent directions, and start and end curvatures. In a sixth embodiment, for a circular arc, the features are start point, start tangent direction, and end
- 20 point. In a seventh embodiment, for a straight line segment, the features are start point, start tangent direction, and end point.

During or after constructing a curve it is possible to modify the curve by changing the position of a feature of any curve component. In general

25 (if the curve component is not a straight line segment) all features can be changed: the start and end points, the start and end tangent

-5-

directions, the start and end curvatures, and the peak point. This means that not only the features that were used for the construction of the curve component can be changed, but also the other features, which were set automatically when the curve component was drawn so that
5 they can be changed later. However there is one exception: if the curve component is connected with G^2 continuity at the start or end point, the peak point cannot be changed, because when a feature is changed, the types of continuity by which the curve component is connected at the start and end points remain the same.

10

It is also possible to modify the type of continuity by which two curve components are connected, or to make two curves out of one curve, or one curve out of two curves, to delete and redraw any curve component, or to add or subtract curve components.

15

This computer curve construction system enables the construction of curves more intuitively, predictably, and accurately, and it is also faster than the computer curve construction systems in typical computer drawing programs.

20

A better understanding of the features and advantages of the present invention will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description and accompanying drawings which set forth illustrative embodiments in which the principles of the invention are utilized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 illustrates a prior art curve.

Fig. 2 illustrates another prior art curve.

Fig. 3 illustrates another prior art curve.

5 Fig. 4 illustrates a curve to be traced.

Fig. 5 illustrates the first and second attempt of prior art curves to trace the curve.

Fig. 6 illustrates the third and fourth attempts of prior art curves to trace the curve.

10 Fig. 7 is a first step in constructing a peak-point curve.

Fig. 8 is a second step in constructing a peak-point curve.

Fig. 9 is a third step in constructing a peak-point curve.

Fig. 10 is a fourth step in constructing a peak-point curve.

Fig. 11 is a fifth step in constructing a peak-point curve.

15 Fig. 12 is a first step in constructing a point-point curve.

Fig. 13 is a second step in constructing a point-point curve.

Fig. 14 is a third step in constructing a point-point curve.

Fig. 15 is a fourth step in constructing a point-point curve.

Fig. 16 is a fifth step in constructing a point-point curve.

20 Fig. 17 is a sixth step in constructing a point-point curve.

Fig. 18 is a seventh step in constructing a point-point curve.

Fig. 19 is a first step in constructing a point-tangent curve.

Fig. 20 is a second step in constructing a point-tangent curve.

Fig. 21 is a third step in constructing a point-tangent curve.

25 Fig. 22 is a fourth step in constructing a point-tangent curve.

Fig. 23 is a fifth step in constructing a point-tangent curve.

- Fig. 24 is a first step in constructing a point curve.
- Fig. 25 is a second step in constructing a point curve.
- Fig. 26 is a third step in constructing a point curve.
- Fig. 27 is a fourth step in constructing a point curve.
- 5 Fig. 28 is a fifth step in constructing a point curve.
- Fig. 29 is a first step in constructing a curvature curve.
- Fig. 30 is a second step in constructing a curvature curve.
- Fig. 31 is a third step in constructing a curvature curve.
- Fig. 32 is a fourth step in constructing a curvature curve.
- 10 Fig. 33 is a fifth step in constructing a curvature curve.
- Fig. 34 is a sixth step in constructing a curvature curve.
- Fig. 35 is a final illustration of the constructed curvature curve.
- Fig. 36 is a first step in constructing a straight line.
- Fig. 37 is a second step in constructing a straight line.
- 15 Fig. 38 is a third step in constructing a straight line.
- Fig. 39 is a first step in constructing a circle.
- Fig. 40 is a second step in constructing a circle.
- Fig. 41 is a third step in constructing a circle.
- Fig. 42 is a flow chart showing a method for constructing a peak-point,
20 point-point, point-tangent, or point curve as the first component or as
the nth component connected with G^0 continuity to the (n-1)th
component. (Setting the start point a_0 is only for the first
component.)
- Fig. 43 is a flow chart showing a method for constructing a peak-point,
25 point-point, point-tangent, or point curve as the nth component
connected with G^1 continuity to the (n-1)th component.

Fig. 44 is a flow chart showing a method for constructing a curvature curve as the first component or the n'th component connected with G^0 continuity to the (n-1)th component. (Setting the start point a_0 is only for the first component.)

5 Fig. 45 is a flow chart showing a method for constructing a curvature curve as the n'th component connected with G^1 continuity to the (n-1)th component.

Fig. 46 is a flow chart showing a method for constructing a curvature curve as the n'th component connected with G^2 continuity to the (n-1)th component.

10

Fig. 47 is a view of one embodiment of the system for practicing the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 Introduction

The present computer curve construction system and method is preferably implemented as part of a computer drawing program for drawing curves, which is a practical application in the industrial art of computer drawing. In one embodiment, the system may be

20 implemented in any suitable computer language for any operating system and any hardware platform. The system may be distributed through any medium, such as a disc, non-volatile memory, or being available for downloading on a network. In other embodiments the system may be implemented in any firmware or any hardware.

25

Fig. 47 shows a computer system on which the computer construction system can be implemented. The computer typically includes a CPU 1, a storage device 2 such as a hard disk drive, RAM 3, ROM 4, a clock 5, a video driver 6, and some peripherals such as a video monitor 11, input devices 12, and a plotter or printer 13. In one embodiment, the storage device stores a computer program, which is operative, with the processor, to perform the steps and methods discussed herein.

In Figs. 1-41, all points are represented by small circles, and all tangent directions are represented by dashed arrows. A tangent direction only indicates the direction of a tangent vector; it does not indicate the length of the tangent vector. A point may be set by moving a cursor to a position and pressing a button on an input device (such as a mouse). A point and its corresponding tangent direction may be set in any one of a variety of ways well known in the art, for example, the point may be set by moving a cursor to a first position and pressing a button on an input device (such as a mouse), and the tangent direction may be set by dragging the cursor to a second position and releasing the button. The direction from the first position to the second position is the tangent direction. Only the radial direction from the first position to the second position is important; the distance between them is irrelevant. As discussed herein the curve components can be constructed as Bezier curves or circular arcs. It should be noted, however, that a wide range of curve types and formulas could be used to construct the curve components.

A curve component is connected with G^0 continuity to the previous curve component if its start point equals the end point of the previous curve component, it is connected with G^1 continuity to the previous curve component if its start point and start tangent direction equal the end point and end tangent direction of the previous curve component, and it is connected with G^2 continuity to the previous curve component if its start point, start direction, and start curvature equal the end point, end tangent direction, and end curvature of the previous curve component. The previous curve component is said to be connected to the curve component with the same continuity as the curve component is connected to the previous curve component. Since two neighbor curve components are at least connected by G^0 continuity, they always connect at a point. These connecting points are called anchor points, and the curve components are said to be connected with different types of continuity at the anchor points.

Figs.7-11 — Peak-Point Curves

A first embodiment of the computer curve construction system is for constructing peak-point curves. In a first step shown in Fig. 7, a start point a_0 is set, and a start tangent direction e_0 is set. In a second step shown in Fig. 8, an end point a_1 is set, and an end tangent direction e_1 is set. In a third step shown in Fig. 9, a peak point p_1 is set between start point a_0 and end point a_1 . A cubic Bezier curve c_1 is automatically drawn through points a_0 , p_1 , and a_1 , with start and end tangent directions e_0 and e_1 and with peak point p_1 , according to any suitable set of mathematical formulas.

-11-

The peak point p_1 is the point at the greatest distance d_1 between the curve c_1 and an imaginary line segment connecting the start point a_0 and the end point a_1 . This imaginary line segment is often referred to as the chord. Since the peak point is the point at the greatest distance from the chord, the tangent vector at the peak point is parallel to the chord. The tangent direction at the peak point equals the chord vector, i.e. the vector from the start point to the end point. If the chord is horizontal, the peak point is the point at the peak.

This cubic Bezier curve c_1 is already drawn when the mouse button is pressed for the peak point p_1 , and when the mouse is dragged, the peak point p_1 is dragged to a new position, and the cubic Bezier curve c_1 is changed, the final shape of which is drawn when the mouse is released.

Additional curve components of any type may be constructed to connect with G^2 , G^1 , or G^0 continuity. In optional additional steps shown in Figs. 10 and 11, a second peak-point curve c_2 connected to curve component c_1 with G^1 continuity is constructed by setting an end point a_2 , an end tangent direction e_2 , and a peak point p_2 . A cubic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through points a_1 , p_2 , and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1 and e_2 and peak point p_2 . A composite curve is thus created with two curve components. If the second peak-point curve is connected with G^0 continuity, a new start tangent direction e'_1 has to be set first before setting an end point a_2 , an end tangent direction e_2 , and a peak point p_2 . A cubic Bezier curve c_2 is

-12-

automatically drawn through points a_1 , p_2 , and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1' and e_2 and peak point p_2 .

5 The peak-point curves are more intuitive, predictable, and accurate to construct than curve components with typical computer drawing programs, because the peak point directly determines its path.

An exemplar set of formulas for determining the cubic Bezier curve of a peak-point curve is as follows:

10

The equation for the cubic Bezier curve is

$$x(t) = (1-t)^3b_0 + 3t(1-t)^2b_1 + 3t^2(1-t)b_2 + t^3b_3,$$

where b_0 , b_1 , b_2 , b_3 are the control points. The first derivative of the cubic Bezier curve is

15
$$x'(t) = 3((1-t^2)(b_1 - b_0) + 2t(1-t)(b_2 - b_1) + t^2(b_3 - b_2)).$$

The start and end points are a_0 and a_1 . The start and end tangent vectors are $x'(0) = \lambda e_0$ and $x'(1) = \mu e_1$, where λ and μ are positive real numbers and e_0 and e_1 are vectors of length 1. Again, the peak point p_1 is the point on the curve at the greatest distance from the chord. Let τ

20 be the parameter for p_1 .

Then

$$b_0 = a_0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\lambda}{3}e_0 + a_0$$

$$b_2 = a_1 - \frac{\mu}{3}e_1$$

$$b_3 = a_1.$$

There are 2 cases with the following assumptions, where "sign" means signature and " \times " denotes the vector product between two 2-dimensional vectors, which equals the determinant of the matrix formed by the two vectors:

- 5 1) If $e_0 \times e_1 \neq 0$, assume that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) \neq 0$ and that the peak point p_1 lies inside the area of the ray corresponding to the start tangent direction, the ray opposite to the end tangent direction, and the chord.
- 10 2) If $e_0 \times e_1 = 0$, also assume that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) \neq 0$ and that the peak point p_1 lies inside the area of the ray corresponding to the start tangent direction, the ray opposite to the end tangent direction, and the chord.
- 15 Let it be mentioned that for peak-point curves, and also for point-point, point-tangent, point, and curvature curves, the assumption that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))$ is only for a particular embodiment for the purpose of avoiding that the Bezier curve has an inflection point, and the assumption is only a sufficient assumption not a necessary assumption.
- 20 Also, the additional assumption that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) \neq 0$ is only for a particular embodiment for the purpose of avoiding that the cubic Bezier curve is a straight line segment so that the straight line segment can be constructed explicitly.
- 25 The following formulas are provided for these two cases above:
 - 1) For τ there is the following algebraic equation of order 5:

-14-

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\tau) &= (e_1 \times (a_0 - s_1)) (e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) (\tau - 4\tau^2 + 3\tau^3) \\
&+ (e_0 \times (a_0 - s_1)) (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (2\tau - 5\tau^2 + 3\tau^3) \\
&+ (e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (3\tau^3 - 5\tau^4 + 2\tau^5) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

5 and for λ and μ

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(e_0 \times e_1) \tau (1 - \tau)^2} (e_1 \times (a_0 - s_1) + (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (-3\tau^2 + \tau^3)) \\
&= \frac{1}{(e_0 \times e_1) \tau^2 (1 - \tau)} (e_0 \times (a_0 - s_1) + (e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) (3\tau^2 - 2\tau^3))
\end{aligned}$$

2) For τ there is the following algebraic equation of order 3:

$$f(\tau) = e_1 \times (a_0 - s_1) + (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (-3\tau^2 + 2\tau^3) = 0,$$

10

and for λ and μ the following system of linear equations

if $a_0 \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(e_0 \times a_0) (\tau (1 - \tau^2)) \lambda - (e_1 \times a_0) (\tau^2 (1 - \tau)) \mu \\
&- s_1 \times a_0 + (a_1 \times a_0) (3\tau^2 - 2\tau^3) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

15 or if $a_0 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(e_0 \times a_1) (\tau (1 - \tau^2)) \lambda - (e_1 \times a_1) (\tau^2 (1 - \tau)) \mu \\
&- s_1 \times a_1 + (a_0 \times a_1) (1 - 3\tau^2 + 2\tau^3) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) (1 - 4\tau + 3\tau^2) \lambda + (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (2\tau - 3\tau^2) \mu = 0.$$

20

For the two algebraic equations there are the following solutions:

The two algebraic equations are solved the same way. Let the

derivative $f'(\tau)$ be unequal to 0 at the iterated solutions below.

As an initial solution

-15-

$$\tau_0 = 0.5$$

is taken, and the algebraic equations are solved through Newton's iteration method

$$\tau_{i+1} = \tau_i - \frac{f(\tau_i)}{f'(\tau_i)},$$

5 where for case 1) above

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\tau_i) = & (e_1 \times (a_0 - s_1)) (e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) (1 - 8\tau_i + 9\tau_i^2) \\ & + (e_0 \times (a_0 - s_1)) (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (2 - 10\tau_i + 9\tau_i^2) \\ & (e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) (e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) (9\tau_i^2 - 20\tau_i^3 + 10\tau_i^4) \end{aligned}$$

and for case 2) above

$$10 \quad f(\tau_i) = e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1) (-6\tau_i + 6\tau_i^2).$$

If the peak point lies close to any of the rays corresponding to the start tangent direction or opposite of the end tangent direction, the algebraic equations have no solution, and the formulas for the following two point-tangent curves (which are connected with G^1 continuity), as described later, are used: For the first point-tangent curve the start point and start tangent direction are the start point and start tangent direction of the peak-point curve, and the end point and end tangent direction are the peak point of the peak-point curve and the tangent direction at the peak point. For the second point-tangent curve the start point and start tangent direction are the peak point of the peak point curve and the tangent direction at the peak point, and the end point and end tangent direction are the end point and end tangent direction of the peak-point curve.

Figs.12-18 — Point-Point Curves

- A second embodiment of the computer curve construction system is for constructing point-point curves. In a first step shown in Fig. 12, a start point a_0 is set, and a start tangent direction e_0 is set. In a second step shown in Fig. 13, a peak point p_1 is set. In a third step shown in Fig. 14, an end point a_1 is set. A cubic Bezier curve c_1 is automatically drawn through points a_0 , p_1 , and a_1 , with start tangent direction e_0 and peak point p_1 , according to any suitable set of mathematical formulas. As shown in Fig. 15, an end tangent direction e_1 is automatically set in a symmetric way such that the angle between the chord vector and the end tangent direction equals the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord vector. (However it could be set in any other way as well.)
- 15 This cubic Bezier curve c_1 is already drawn when the mouse button is pressed for the end point a_1 , and when the mouse is dragged, the end point a_1 is dragged to a new position, and the cubic Bezier curve c_1 is changed, the final shape of which is drawn when the mouse is released.
- 20 Additional curve components of any type may be constructed to connect with G^2 , G^1 , or G^0 continuity. In optional additional steps shown in Figs.16 and 17, a second point-point curve c_2 connected to curve component c_1 with G^1 continuity is constructed by setting a peak point p_2 and an end point a_2 . A cubic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through points a_1 , p_2 and a_2 , with start tangent direction e_1 and peak point p_2 . As shown in Fig. 18, an end tangent direction e_2 is
- 25

-17-

automatically set in the same way as for the first curve component c_1 . A composite curve is thus created with two curve components. If the second point-point curve is connected with G^0 continuity, a new start tangent direction e'_1 has to be set first before setting a peak point p_2 and an end point a_2 . A cubic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through points a_1 , p_2 and a_2 , with start tangent direction e'_1 and peak point p_2 . Again an end tangent direction e_2 is automatically set in the same way as for the first curve component curve c_1 .

10 The point-point curves are easy to construct, because the end tangent direction of each curve component is automatically determined.

An exemplar set of formulas for determining the cubic Bezier curve of a point-point curve is as follows:

15

The following assumption is made:

Assume that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) \neq 0$, and assume that the peak point p_1 lies inside the area of the ray corresponding to the start tangent direction, the ray opposite to the end tangent direction, and the chord.

20

After determining the end tangent direction e_1 as described above, the formulas for a point-point curve are the same as the formulas for a peak-point curve.

Figs.19-23 — Point-Tangent Curves

25 A third embodiment of the computer curve construction system is for constructing point-tangent curves. In a first step shown in Fig. 19, a

start point a_0 and a start tangent direction e_0 are set. In a second step shown in Fig. 20, an end point a_1 and an end tangent direction e_1 are set. A quadratic Bezier curve c_1 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_0 and a_1 , with start and end tangent directions e_0 and e_1 , according to any suitable set of mathematical formulas. As shown in Fig. 21, a peak point p_1 is automatically set by computing the peak point of the quadratic Bezier curve c_1 . (However it could be set in any other way as well and a cubic Bezier curve could be drawn with the set peak point).

This quadratic Bezier curve c_1 is already drawn when the mouse is dragged to the position of the end tangent direction e_1 , and when the mouse is dragged further, the end tangent direction e_1 is dragged to a new position, and the quadratic Bezier curve c_1 is changed, the final shape of which is drawn when the mouse is released.

Additional curve components of any type may be constructed to connect with G^2 , G^1 , or G^0 continuity. In an optional additional step shown in Fig. 22, a second point-tangent curve c_2 connected to curve component c_1 with G^1 continuity is constructed by setting an end point a_2 and an end tangent direction e_2 . A second quadratic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_1 and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1 and e_2 . As shown in Fig. 23, a peak point p_2 is automatically set by computing the peak point of the quadratic Bezier curve c_2 . A composite curve is thus created with two curve components. If the point-tangent curve is connected with G^0 continuity, a

-19-

- new start tangent direction e_1' has to be set first before setting end point a_2 and an end tangent direction e_2 . A quadratic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through points a_1 and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1' and e_2 . Again a peak point p_2 is automatically set by
- 5 computing the peak point of the quadratic Bezier curve c_2 .

The point-tangent curves are easy to construct, because the peak point of each curve component is automatically determined.

- 10 An exemplar set of formulas for determining the quadratic Bezier curve of a point-tangent curve is as follows:

The equation for the quadratic Bezier curve is

$$x(t) = (1-t)^2 b_0 + 2t(1-t)b_1 + t^2 b_2,$$

- 15 where b_0, b_1, b_2 are the control points. The first derivative of the quadratic Bezier curve is

$$x'(t) = 2((1-t)(b_1 - b_0) + t(b_2 - b_1)).$$

- The start and end points are a_0 and a_1 . The start and end tangent vectors are $x'(0) = \lambda e_0$ and $x'(1) = \mu e_1$, where λ and μ are positive real
- 20 numbers and e_0 and e_1 are vectors of length 1.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= a_0 \\ b_1 &= \frac{\lambda}{2} e_0 + a_0 = a_1 - \frac{\mu}{2} e_1 \\ b_2 &= a_1. \end{aligned}$$

The following assumptions are made:

-20-

Assume that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1) \neq 0$.

The following formulas are provided:

For λ and μ

$$\lambda = \frac{2e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)}{(e_0 \times e_1)}$$

$$\mu = \frac{2e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)}{(e_0 \times e_1)}$$

and for the parameter τ of the peak point which has the greatest distance from the chord

$$\tau = 0.5$$

(The parameter for the peak point of a quadratic Bezier curve is always

0.5. However this is not true for cubic Bezier curves.)

Figs.24-28 — Point Curves

A fourth embodiment of the computer curve construction system is for constructing point curves. In a first step shown in Fig. 24, a start point a_0 and a start tangent direction e_0 are set. In a second step shown in Fig. 25, an end point a_1 is set. A quadratic Bezier curve c_1 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_0 and a_1 with start tangent direction e_0 , to any suitable set of mathematical formulas. As shown in Fig. 26, an end tangent direction e_1 for end point a_1 is automatically set in a symmetric way such that equals the angle between the chord vector and the end tangent direction equals the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord, and a peak point p_1 is also automatically set by computing the peak point of the quadratic Bezier curve c_1 . In this embodiment the whole curve

-21-

component c_1 is symmetric with respect to the axis that is perpendicular to the chord and goes through the center of the chord. (However both the end tangent direction and the peak point could be set in any other way as well and a cubic Bezier curve could be drawn with the set end tangent direction and set peak point).

This quadratic Bezier curve c_1 is already drawn when the mouse button is pressed for the end point a_1 , and when the mouse is dragged, the end point a_1 is dragged to a new position, and the quadratic Bezier curve c_1 is changed, the final shape of which is drawn when the mouse is released.

Additional curve components of any type may be constructed to connect with G^2 , G^1 , or G^0 continuity. In an optional additional step shown in Fig. 27, a second point curve c_2 connected to curve component c_1 with G^1 continuity is constructed by simply setting an end point a_2 . A second quadratic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_1 and a_2 , with start tangent direction e_1 . As shown in Fig. 28, an end tangent direction e_2 is automatically set in the same way as for the first curve component c_1 , and a peak point p_2 is also automatically set by computing the peak point of the quadratic Bezier curve. A composite curve is thus created with two curve components. If the second point curve is connected with G^0 continuity, a new start tangent direction e'_1 has to be set first before setting the end point a_2 . A second quadratic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through points a_1 and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e'_1 and e_2 . Again an end tangent

-22-

direction e_2 is automatically set in a symmetric way such that the angle between the chord vector and the end tangent direction equals the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord vector, and a peak point p_2 is also automatically set by computing the peak point of the quadratic Bezier curve.

The point curves are easy to construct, because the end tangent direction and the peak point of each curve component are automatically determined.

10

An exemplar set of formulas for determining the quadratic Bezier curve of a point curve is as follows:

The following assumption is made:

15 Assume that the angle between e_0 and $a_1 - a_0$ is smaller than 90° and larger than 0° .

After determining the end tangent direction e_1 as described above, the formulas for a point curve are the same as the formulas for a point-tangent curve.

20

If the point curve is the first curve component or the n th curve component that is connected with G^0 continuity to the $(n-1)$ th curve component, it can also be constructed in a different way. It can be constructed by setting (a start point a_0 if it is the first curve component

25

and) a peak point p_n and an end point a_n . The formula for this construction is

$$b_1 = 2(p_n - 0.25a_{n-1} - 0.25a_n),$$

Where b_1 is the control point and a_{n-1} is the end point of the (n-1)th component .

Figs.29-35 — Curvature Curves

The embodiment of the curvature curve construction system allows for constructing curvature curves. In a first step shown in Fig. 29, a start point a_0 and a start tangent direction e_0 are set. In a second step shown in Fig. 30, and end point a_1 and an end tangent e_1 are set. If the angle between the start tangent direction and the end tangent direction is smaller than 180° , the start and end curvatures have to either both be small or both be large depending on the position of the start and end points and the start and end tangent directions. Once these features are drawn, the rays l_0 and l_1 perpendicular to the tangent directions on the same side of the tangent directions as the chord are drawn together with limit points L_0 and L_1 on the rays, which show that the centers of the curvature circles have to either both be before these limit points or after these limit points. In a third step shown in Fig. 31, a center m_0 of a curvature circle (osculating circle) r_0 for the start curvature is set on the ray l_0 . Since placing a cursor (not shown) exactly on l_0 is difficult, center m_0 is projected onto l_0 automatically from the cursor. Once the start curvature is drawn, the line segment or ray of l_0 on the same side of the start limit point L_0 as m_0 , which is called start curvature line cl_0 , is drawn, and the line segment or ray of l_1 on the same side of the end limit point

-24-

L_1 , which is called end curvature line cl_1 , is drawn. (In the case that the angle between the start tangent direction and the end tangent direction is 180° or larger, there are no limit points, and $cl_0 = l_0$ and $cl_1 = l_1$.) In a fourth step shown in Fig. 32, a center m_1 of a curvature circle for the end curvature is set on cl_1 . Since placing a cursor (not shown) exactly on cl_1 is difficult, center m_1 is projected onto cl_1 automatically from the cursor. If, as an example, a curvature of zero is desired for the start or end curvature, the center of the curvature circle would be at infinity, but the center is shown at the point and the cursor is placed anywhere on the line of the tangent direction at the point and gets projected onto the point. A cubic Bezier curve c_1 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_0 and a_1 , with start and end tangent directions e_0 and e_1 and start and end curvature circle centers m_0 and m_1 according to any suitable set of mathematical formulas. The start curvature of the cubic Bezier curve c_1 is defined by the curvature of the start curvature circle r_0 , and the end curvature of the cubic Bezier curve c_1 is defined by the curvature of the end curvature circle r_1 .

Additional curve components of any type may be constructed to connect with G^2 , G^1 , or G^0 continuity. In an optional fifth and sixth step as shown in Figs. 33 and 34 an end point a_2 , an end tangent direction e_2 and a center m_2 of an end curvature circle of a second curvature curve c_2 connected to curve c_1 with G^2 continuity is constructed. Once the end point and the end tangent direction are constructed, the end curvature line cl_2 is drawn, and the new start curvature line cl_1 is drawn, which is the intersection of the start curvature line of the second curve

component with start limit point L'_1 and the end curvature line of the first curve component. A cubic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_1 and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1 and e_2 , with the set start and end curvatures. The final

5 curve consisting of curve component c_1 and curve component c_2 is shown in Fig.35. If the second curvature curve is connected with G^1 continuity, a new center m'_1 of the start curvature circle has to be set after setting an end point a_2 and an end tangent direction e_2 , and before setting a center m_2 of an end curvature circle. A cubic Bezier curve c_2

10 is automatically drawn through start and end points a_1 and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1 and e_2 , with the set start and end curvatures. If the second curvature curve is connected with G^0 continuity, a new start tangent e'_1 has to be set first, and a new center m'_1 of the start curvature circle has to be set after setting an end point a_2

15 and an end tangent direction e_2 , and before setting a center m_2 of an end curvature circle. A cubic Bezier curve c_2 is automatically drawn through points a_1 and a_2 , with start and end tangent directions e_1 and e_2 , with the set start and end curvatures. The curvature curve is very smooth if G^2 continuity is used, because adjacent curves are connected

20 not only with the same tangent direction, but also with the same curvature.

An exemplar set of formulas for determining the curvature curve is as follows:

25 The equation for the cubic Bezier curve is

$$x(t) = (1-t)^3b_0 + 3t(1-t)^2b_1 + 3t^2(1-t)b_2 + t^3b_3,$$

-26-

where b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 are the control points. The first derivative of the cubic Bezier curve is

$$x'(t) = 3((1 - t^2)(b_1 - b_0) + 2t(1 - t)(b_2 - b_1) + t^2(b_3 - b_2)).$$

The second derivative of the cubic Bezier curve is

5
$$x''(t) = 6((1 - t)(b_2 - 2b_1 + b_0) + t(b_3 - 2b_2 + b_1)).$$

The curvature $k(t)$ at the parameter t is

$$k(t) = \frac{x'(t) \times x''(t)}{|x'(t)|^3},$$

where "x" denotes the vector product between two 2-dimensional vectors. The start and end points are a_0 and a_1 . The start and end tangent vectors are $x'(0) = \lambda e_0$ and $x'(1) = \mu e_1$, where λ and μ are positive real numbers and e_0 and e_1 are vectors of length 1. The start and end curvatures are k_0 and k_1 .

10

Then

$$b_0 = a_0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\lambda}{3} e_0 + a_0$$

$$b_2 = a_1 - \frac{\mu}{3} e_1$$

$$b_3 = a_1.$$

15 If the curve is a straight line, then $e_0 = e_1$, and

$$\lambda = \mu = |a_1 - a_0|,$$

which implies $x(t) = a_0 + t(a_1 - a_0)$. If the curve is not straight, there are 5 cases with the following assumptions:

-27-

1) If $k_0 = 0$ and $k_1 = 0$, assume that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1) \neq 0$.

2) If $k_0 \neq 0$ and $k_1 = 0$, assume that $\text{sign}(k_0) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1)$, and assume that

$$5 \quad |k_0| < \frac{2(e_0 \times e_1)^2 |e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)|}{3(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))^2}$$

3) If $k_0 = 0$ and $k_1 \neq 0$, assume that $\text{sign}(k_1) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1)$, and assume that

$$|k_1| < \frac{2(e_0 \times e_1)^2 |e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)|}{3(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0))^2}$$

4) If $k_0 \neq 0$ and $k_1 \neq 0$, and $e_0 \times e_1 = 0$, assume that $\text{sign}(k_0) = \text{sign}(k_1) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))$.

5) If $k_0 \neq 0$ and $k_1 \neq 0$, and $e_0 \times e_1 \neq 0$, assume that $\text{sign}(k_0) = \text{sign}(k_1) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))$, and if $\text{sign}(k_0) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1)$, assume that either

$$15 \quad |k_0| < \frac{2(e_0 \times e_1)^2 |e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)|}{3(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))^2}$$

$$|k_1| < \frac{2(e_0 \times e_1)^2 |e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)|}{3(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0))^2}$$

or

$$|k_0| > \frac{2(e_0 \times e_1)^2 |e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)|}{3(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))^2}$$

$$|k_1| > \frac{2(e_0 \times e_1)^2 |e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)|}{3(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0))^2}$$

-28-

- Let it be mentioned that for peak-point curves, and also for point-point curves, point-tangent curves, and point curves, the assumption that $\text{sign}(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)) = \text{sign}(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))$ is for the purpose of avoiding that the Bezier curve has an inflection point, but the assumption is only a sufficient assumption not a necessary assumption.

The following formulas are provided for the five cases above:

- 1) For λ and μ

$$\lambda = \frac{3e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)}{e_0 \times e_1}$$

$$\mu = \frac{3e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)}{e_0 \times e_1}$$

- 2) For λ and μ

$$\lambda = \frac{3e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)}{e_0 \times e_1}$$

$$\mu = \frac{3e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)}{e_0 \times e_1} - k_0 \frac{9(e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))^2}{2(e_0 \times e_1)^3}$$

- 3) For λ and μ

$$\lambda = \frac{3e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)}{e_0 \times e_1} - k_1 \frac{9(e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0))^2}{2(e_0 \times e_1)^3}$$

$$\mu = \frac{3e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)}{e_0 \times e_1}$$

- 4) For λ and μ

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{6e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0)}{k_0}}$$

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{6e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1)}{k_1}}$$

-29-

5) For λ and μ the system of equations

$$f(\lambda, \mu) = k_0 \lambda^2 + 2e_0 \times e_1 \mu - 6e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0) = 0$$

$$g(\lambda, \mu) = k_1 \mu^2 + 2e_0 \times e_1 \lambda - 6e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1) = 0.$$

For case 5) there are the following solutions:

5 Let the Jacobian

$$J(\lambda, \mu) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial f / \partial \lambda & \partial f / \partial \mu \\ \partial g / \partial \lambda & \partial g / \partial \mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2k_0 \lambda & 2e_0 \times e_1 \\ 2e_0 \times e_1 & 2k_1 \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

have a determinant unequal to 0 at the iterated solutions above. If

$\text{sign}(k_0) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1)$, the following

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ \mu_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{(3e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0))/k_0} \\ \sqrt{(3e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))/k_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

10 is taken as an initial solution. If $\text{sign}(k_0) = \text{sign}(e_0 \times e_1)$, the following

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ \mu_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{(12e_0 \times (a_1 - a_0))/k_0} \\ \sqrt{(12e_1 \times (a_0 - a_1))/k_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

is taken as an initial solution. The system of equations for (λ, μ) is

solved through Newton's iteration method

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{i+1} \\ \mu_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i \\ \mu_i \end{pmatrix} - J(\lambda_i, \mu_i)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_i, \mu_i) \\ g(\lambda_i, \mu_i) \end{pmatrix},$$

15 where

$$J(\lambda_i, \mu_i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2(k_0 k_1 \lambda_i \mu_i - (e_0 \times e_1)^2)} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \mu_i & -e_0 \times e_1 \\ -e_0 \times e_1 & k_0 \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Figs. 36-38 — Straight Line Segments

A straight line segment may be drawn as a curve component of a curve. To draw it for example the shift key is held down when the end point is set for any of the types of curve component (or when the peak point is set if the curve is a point-point curve). Let the straight line segment be the first curve component. In a first step shown in Fig. 36, a start point a_0 and a start tangent direction e_0 are set. Start tangent direction e_0 is set in the direction of the desired line. In a second step shown in Fig. 37, an end point a_1 is set along start tangent direction e_0 , e.g., by holding the shift key down. Since placing a cursor (not shown) exactly along the start tangent direction e_0 is difficult, end point a_1 is projected automatically from the cursor onto the half line corresponding to the start tangent direction e_0 . A straight line segment c_1 is automatically drawn between start point a_0 and end point a_1 . As shown in Fig. 38, an end tangent direction e_1 is automatically set in alignment with line c_1 , but no peak point is set.

This straight line segment c_1 is already drawn when the mouse button is pressed for the end point a_1 , and when the mouse is dragged, the end point a_1 is dragged to a new position along the start tangent direction e_0 , and the straight line segment c_1 is changed, the final shape of which is drawn when the mouse is released.

If the straight line segment is the n th curve component after the first curve component and is connected with G^2 or G^1 continuity, only the end point a_n has to be set along the start tangent direction e_{n-1} (the end

tangent direction of the previous curve component). In the case of G^2 continuity, the end curvature of the previous curve component has to be 0. A straight line segment c_n is automatically drawn between point a_{n-1} (the end point of the previous curve component) and point a_n . An end tangent direction e_n is automatically set in alignment with line c_n . If the straight line segment is connected with G^0 continuity, also the start tangent direction e_{n-1}' has to be set before setting the end point a_n along the start tangent direction e_{n-1}' .

10 Figs.39-41 — Circular Arcs

A circular arc may be drawn as a curve component of a curve. To draw it for example the control key is held down when the end point is set for any of the types of curve component (or when the peak point is set if the curve component is a point-point curve). Let the circular arc be the first curve component. In a first step shown in Fig. 39, a start point a_0 and a start tangent direction e_0 are set. In a second step shown in Fig. 40, an end point a_1 is set. A circular arc c_1 is automatically drawn between start point a_0 and end point a_1 , tangent to e_0 . As shown in Fig. 41, an end tangent direction e_1 is automatically set. If the curve component with which the circle was drawn is a peak-point curve, a point-point curve, a point-tangent or a point curve, a peak point p_1 is also automatically set. If the curve component with which the circle was drawn is a curvature curve, centers m_0 and m_1 of start and end curvature circles (which coincide) are also automatically set. The circular arc is symmetric with respect to the axis that is perpendicular to

-32-

the chord and goes through the center of the chord and the peak point p_1 and the curvature center m_0 lie on this axis.

5 This circular arc c_1 is already drawn when the mouse button is pressed for the end point a_1 , and when the mouse is dragged, the end point a_1 is dragged to a new position, and the circular arc c_1 is changed, the final shape of which is drawn when the mouse is released.

10 If the circular arc is the n th curve component after the first curve component and is connected with G^2 continuity, only the end point a_n has to be set. Because of G^2 continuity, the circular arc has to be part of the end curvature circle of the previous curve component. Since placing the cursor (not shown) exactly onto this curvature circle is difficult, end point a_n is projected automatically from the cursor onto this

15 curvature circle by being projected towards the center of this curvature circle. The circular arc is automatically drawn between point a_{n-1} (the end point of the previous curve component) and point a_n as part of the end curvature circle of the previous curve component and the center m_n of the end curvature circle of the circular arc equals the center m_{n-1} of the end curvature circle of the previous curve component.

20 If the circular arc is connected with G^1 continuity, also only the end point a_n has to be set. A circular arc is automatically drawn between point a_{n-1} (the end point of the previous curve component) and point a_n , tangent to e_{n-1} (the end tangent direction of the previous curve component). An end

25 tangent direction e_n and a peak point p_n or centers m_{n-1} and m_n of the start and end curvature circles (which coincide) are automatically set. If

the circular arc is connected with G^0 continuity, also the start tangent direction e_{n-1}' has to be set before setting the end point a_n , and the circular arc c_n is tangent to e_{n-1}' .

- 5 It is possible to change a circular arc into a cubic Bezier curve by for example first selecting a button for "selections" and then selecting the end point while holding the "escape" key down. If the start or end point of the circular arc is connected with G^2 continuity, a curvature curve is computed with the start and end points, the start and end tangent
- 10 directions of the circular arc, and the start and end curvatures equal to the curvature of the circular arc. Otherwise a peak-point curve is computed with the start and end points, the start and end tangent directions, and the peak point of the circular arc.
- 15 Also, it is possible to change any curve component (that is not a straight line segment) that is a peak-point curve, a point-point curve, a point-tangent curve, or a point curve into a circular arc by for example first selecting a button for "selections" and then selecting the end point while holding the "escape" key down. For a peak-point curve or a point-
- 20 tangent curve this changes the end tangent direction and the peak point of the curve component, but the start and end points, and the start tangent direction remain unchanged. For a point-point curve or a point curve this only changes the peak point of the curve component, because the end tangent direction of a circular arc is also symmetric (i.e.
- 25 the angle between the chord vector and the end tangent direction

-34-

equals the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord vector).

Continuity of Curve Components

- 5 In one embodiment, when drawing curves, all curve components except curvature curve components always connect with G^1 continuity by default. If the user wishes to connect a curve component with G^0 continuity, a button for G^0 continuity has to be selected first. In the same embodiment, when drawing curves, curvature curve components
- 10 are always connected with G^2 continuity by default. If the user wishes to connect a curvature curve component by G^1 or G^0 continuity, a button for G^1 continuity or G^0 continuity has to be selected first. Curvature curves are the only curve components which can be connected with G^2 continuity.
- 15
- The continuity how two curve components connect can be changed. To change G^1 continuity into G^0 continuity at an anchor point, the tangent direction at the anchor point can be split into two tangent directions by for example holding the "1" key down and selecting and changing the
- 20 end tangent direction (or holding the "2" key down and selecting and changing the start tangent direction) at the anchor point. To change G^0 continuity into G^1 continuity, two split tangents are made one tangent by for example holding the "3" key down and selecting the tangent the user wants to keep.

25

- To change G^2 continuity into G^1 continuity at an anchor point, the curvature at the anchor point can be split into two curvatures by for example holding the "1" key down and selecting and changing the center of the end curvature circle (or holding the "2" key down and selecting and changing the center of the start curvature circle) at the anchor point. To change G^1 continuity into G^2 continuity, two split curvatures can be made one curvature by for example holding the "3" key down and selecting the curvature one wants to keep.
- 10 The user can even change G^0 continuity into total discontinuity, because a curve can be split by for example first selecting the button for "moving", then holding the "1" key down and selecting and moving the curve ending at a selected anchor point (or holding the "2" key down and selecting and moving the curve starting at a selected anchor point).
- 15 This splits the curve and keeps the moved curve selected, while it deselects the other curve. Also two separate curves can be made one curve by for example first selecting the button for "moving", then holding the "3" key down and selecting and moving a curve from a selected start point close to an end point of another curve (or selecting and moving a
- 20 curve from a selected end point close to a start point of another curve), and the two curves connect with G^0 continuity.
- 25 While drawing a curve (or after selecting it after for example selecting a button for "selections"), the last curve component can be deleted by for example pressing the "delete" or "back-space" key. If the "delete" key is pressed again, the second to the last curve component of the original

-36-

curve is deleted, and then the third to the last curve component, and so on. If, after deleting one or more curve components, the user wants to continue drawing the curve, a button for the "curve type" has to be selected first.

5

Now, because it is possible to make two curves out of one curve, and one curve out of two curves, and because it is possible to change the continuity how two curve components connect, the user can delete and redraw not only the last curve component, but any curve component. To do that for a curve component which is not the last curve component, the user first splits the curve at the end point of the chosen curve component, then deletes that curve component, then redraws that curve component, then again makes one curve out of the two curves, which connects them with G^0 continuity, and then changes the continuity to G^1 continuity if desired, and last changes the continuity to G^2 continuity if desired..

15

Modifying Features and Types of Curve Components

20

In one embodiment for selecting a feature a mouse, or other input device is used. While drawing a curve, if some features are already drawn for the construction of the next curve component, which has not been drawn yet, any such feature can be deleted by pressing the "delete" key (starting with the last feature drawn, proceeding with the second the last feature, and so on, and the position of any such feature can be changed by for example first selecting a button for "selections" and then selecting the feature.

25

While drawing a curve (or after selecting it after selecting a button for "selections"), the position of any feature of a curve component that has been drawn can also be changed by for example first selecting a button
5 for "selections" and then selecting the feature. When the feature changes, the curve changes, because the system automatically adapts the shape of the curve to the changed feature.

Each curve component is identified as a curve component of a particular
10 type, and when the position of a feature of the curve component is changed, the curve component changes as a curve component of that type. However, although there are 7 different constructions of curve components, there are only 5 types of curve components remaining by which a curve component is identified for the purpose of making
15 changes: peak-point curves, point-tangent curves, curvature curves, straight line segments, and circular arcs. A curve component that was constructed as a straight line segment or as a circular arc always is identified as a curve component of the same type. A curve component that was constructed as a peak-point curve or as a point-point curve
20 always is identified as a peak-point curve unless it is specifically made a point-tangent curve as described below. A curve component that was constructed as a point-tangent curve or as a point curve is identified as a point-tangent curve as long as the peak point has not been changed, but as soon as the peak point has been changed for the first time, it is
25 identified as a peak-point curve. A curve component that was constructed as a curvature curve only is identified as a curvature curve

as long as it is connected with G^2 continuity at the start or end point, otherwise it is identified as a peak-point curve.

5 However, it is possible to change a curve component that is identified as a peak-point curve into a point-tangent curve by for example holding the "escape" key down and selecting the peak point. This computes automatically the point-tangent curve with the same start and end points and the same start and end tangents, and the peak point is changed to the peak point of the point-tangent curve (which is computed as a
10 quadratic Bezier curve). It is also possible to change a point-tangent curve into a peak-point curve by slightly changing the position of the peak point.

When the position of a feature is changed, the type of continuity by which the curve component is connected at the start and end points
15 remains the same. The type of features that can be changed for a curve component depend on the type of the curve component. For a straight line segment only the start or end points, or start or end tangent directions can be changed. For a circle, the start or end point, or start or end tangent directions, and curvature can be changed, and if it is not
20 connected with G^2 continuity at the start and end points, the peak point can be changed. For a curve component of the type of a curvature curve only the start or end point, the start or end tangent direction, or the start and end curvature can be changed. (The peak point cannot be changed, because this would interfere with the G^2 continuity.) For a
25 curve component of the type of a peak-point curve or point-tangent curve, all features can be changed: the start and end points, the start

-39-

and end tangent directions, the start and end curvatures, and the peak point. However, the start and end curvatures are not shown unless a special key is held down such as the "c" key. If the "c" key is held down, the curve component changes as a curvature curve (which means that

5 the start and end curvatures can be changed, and also that changes for the start or end points or start or end tangent directions produce a different change in the curve component than if the "c" key is not held down).

10 If the "c" key is not held down, the curve component changes as a peak-point curve or a point-tangent curve. If the curve component changes as a point-tangent curve, the peak point gets changed automatically, when the start point, end point, start tangent direction, or end tangent direction is changed (because the quadratic Bezier curve is changed,

15 which gives a new peak point). This gives more flexibility for those changes, whereas for peak-point curves, since the peak point does not get changed with those changes, there is less flexibility.

If a curve component is a straight line segment, it responds differently

20 when a feature gets changed than if the curve component is a Bezier curve, because when one feature is changed, other features are changed also automatically. When the position of the start or end point is changed, both tangent directions are changed automatically, but the other point remains unchanged. When the position of the start or end

25 tangent direction is changed, the other point and other tangent direction

-40-

are changed automatically, but the corresponding point and the length of the straight line segment remain unchanged.

5 If a curve component is a circular arc, it responds differently when a feature gets changed than if the curve component is a Bezier curve, because when one feature is changed, other features are changed also automatically. When the position of the start or end point is changed, the corresponding tangent direction and the peak point are changed automatically, but the other point and tangent direction remain
10 unchanged. When the position of the start or end tangent direction is changed, the other point and tangent direction and the peak point are changed automatically, but the corresponding point remains unchanged. When the position of the peak point is changed, the start and end tangent directions are changed, but the start and end points remain
15 unchanged.

If the curve component is not a point-tangent curve, not a straight line segment, and not a circular arc, when any feature of the curve component is changed, only that feature is changed and the other
20 features of the curve component remain unchanged. Also when the peak point of a point-tangent curve is changed, the other features remain unchanged.

If the feature is a peak point, no other curve component gets changed.
25 However if the feature is an anchor point, both curve components which connect at that anchor point are changed. If the feature is a tangent

direction at an anchor point, and if the curve components are connected with G^1 or G^2 continuity at that anchor point, both curve components are changed, but if they are connected with G^0 continuity, only the curve component of the selected tangent direction is changed. If the feature is a curvature at an anchor point, and if the curve components are connected with G^2 continuity at that anchor point, both curve components are changed, but if they are connected with G^1 or G^0 continuity only the curve component of the selected curvature is changed.

Adding and Subtracting Curve Components

For a general curve, that is composed of curve components of any curve-type, curve components can be added or subtracted with any suitable method. A curve component can be added by for example first selecting a button for "additions" and then selecting a point on the curve between a start and an end point of a curve component. Then this curve component becomes two curve components which connect at this point. If the original curve component is a Bezier curve, the two curve components are simply portions of this Bezier curve, which are reparameterized so that the parameter interval is $[0, 1]$. If the original curve component is a circular arc, the two curve components are portions of this circular arc and have the same radius. In both cases the selected point and tangent direction is shown. If the original curve component is of the type of a peak-point curve or point-tangent curve the peak points of the two curve components are shown. To compute the peak point of a cubic Bezier curve $x(t)$ with start and end points a_0

-42-

and a_1 , the following quadratic equation for the parameter t of the peak point is solved:

$$x'(t) \times (a_1 - a_0) = 0,$$

where "x" denotes the vector product between two 2-dimensional

5 vectors. If the original curve component is of the type of a curvature curve, the center of the curvature circle at the selected point is shown together with the curvature line, and the curvature lines at the start and end points of the curve component are adjusted.

10 For a general curve, that is composed of curve components of any curve-type, curve components can also be subtracted by for example first selecting a button for "subtractions" and then selecting an anchor point on the curve. Then the two curve components which connect at that anchor point become one curve component. If neither of the two

15 curve components is of the type of a curvature curve, the one curve component is computed as a peak-point curve which has the same start point a_0 and the same start tangent direction as the start point and the start tangent direction of the first curve component and the same end point a_1 and the same end tangent direction as the end point and end

20 tangent direction of the second curve component and the peak point equals the point on one of the two curve components which is tangent to $a_1 - a_0$. In general, to compute the point on a cubic Bezier curve $x(t)$ that is tangent to a given vector v , the following quadratic equation for the parameter t of the point is solved:

25
$$x'(t) \times v = 0,$$

where "x" denotes the vector product between two 2-dimensional vectors. If at least one of the two curve components is of the type of a curvature curve, the one curve component is computed as a curvature curve which has the same start point, the same start tangent direction, and the same start curvature as the start point, the start tangent direction, and the curvature of the first curve component and the same end point, the same end tangent direction, and the same end curvature as the end point, end tangent direction, and end curvature of the second curve component.

The additions always work, but, in one embodiment, the subtractions do not work if the assumptions described above for computing the peak-point curve or the curvature curve are not fulfilled.

Computing Points and Tangent Directions of a Quadratic Bezier Curve

Let b_0 , b_1 , and b_2 be the control points of a quadratic Bezier curve. For drawing a quadratic Bezier curve or for selecting a point on a quadratic Bezier curve the deCasteljau algorithm with respect to parameter $1/2$ is used. This algorithm is faster than making computations using the equation of the quadratic Bezier curve. It computes a number N of points and tangent directions, the number N being a power of 2 (such as $N = 1024$). For drawing the quadratic Bezier curve, the polygonal line connecting these points is drawn. The points are not computed in the order they are drawn, but each point has an index and the points are drawn in the order of the indices. The points $p[n]$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$, start at the start point $p[0] = b_0$ and end at the end point $p[N] = b_2$. The tangent directions $t[n]$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$, start at the start tangent

-44-

direction $t[0]$ = vector from b_0 to b_1 , and end at the end tangent direction $t[N]$ = vector from b_1 to b_2 . The points $p[n]$ and tangent directions $t[n]$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N - 1$ are computed by a recursive function depending on an index n , a step s , and control points c_0 , c_1 , and c_2 (for a quadratic Bezier curve which is a portion of the original quadratic Bezier curve).

5 This recursive function also depends on the arrays $p[]$ and $t[]$, where it writes the results. The first time this function is called for the index $N/2$, the step $N/2$, and the control points $c_0 = b_0$, $c_1 = b_1$, and $c_2 = b_2$, and it computes the point $p[N/2]$ and the tangent direction $t[N/2]$. When the

10 function is called for the index n it computes the point

$$p[n] = 0.5*(0.5*(c_0 + c_1) + 0.5*(c_1 + c_2))$$

and the tangent direction

$$t[n] = \text{vector from } 0.5*(c_0 + c_1) \text{ to } 0.5*(c_1 + c_2).$$

After $p[n]$ and $t[n]$ are computed, if s is still larger than 1, the recursive

15 function gets called twice for the index $n - s/2$, the step $s/2$, and the control points

$$c_0, 0.5*(c_0 + c_1), \text{ and } p[n]$$

(for the quadratic Bezier curve between c_0 and $p[n]$),

and for the index $n + s/2$, the step $s/2$, and the control points

20 $p[n], 0.5*(c_1 + c_2), \text{ and } c_2$

(for the quadratic Bezier curve between $p[n]$ and c_2).

The point $p[n]$ and tangent direction $t[n]$ are the point and tangent direction at the parameter $t = n/N$, and they are computed faster than using the equation of the original Bezier curve.

Computing Points and Tangent Directions of a Cubic Bezier Curve

Let b_0 , b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 be the control points of a cubic Bezier curve. For drawing a cubic Bezier curve or for selecting a point on a cubic Bezier curve the deCasteljau algorithm with respect to parameter 1/2 is used.

This algorithm is faster than making computations using the equation of the cubic Bezier curve. It computes a number N of points and tangent directions, the number N being a power of 2 (such as $N = 1024$). For drawing the cubic Bezier curve, the polygonal line connecting these points is drawn. The points are not computed in the order they are drawn, but each point has an index and the points are drawn in the order of the indices. The points $p[n]$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$, start at the start point $p[0] = b_0$ and end at the end point $p[N] = b_3$. The tangent directions $t[n]$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$, start at the start tangent direction $t[0] =$ vector from b_0 to b_1 and end at the end tangent direction $t[N] =$ vector from b_2 to b_3 . The points $p[n]$ and tangent directions $t[n]$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N - 1$ are computed by a recursive function depending on an index n , a step s , and control points c_0 , c_1 , c_2 , and c_3 (for a cubic Bezier curve which is a portion of the original cubic Bezier curve). This recursive function also depends on the arrays $p[]$ and $t[]$, where it writes the results. The first time this function is called for the index $N/2$, the step $N/2$, and the control points $c_0 = b_0$, $c_1 = b_1$, $c_2 = b_2$, and $c_3 = b_3$, and it computes the point $p[N/2]$ and the tangent direction $t[N/2]$. When the function is called for the index n it computes the point

$$p[n] = 0.5*(0.5*(0.5*(c_0 + c_1) + 0.5*(c_1 + c_2)) + 0.5*(0.5*(c_1 + c_2) + 0.5*(c_2 + c_3)))$$

-46-

and the tangent direction

$$\begin{aligned} t[n] = & \text{vector from } 0.5*(0.5*(c_0 + c_1) + 0.5*(c_1 + c_2)) \\ & \text{to } 0.5*(0.5*(c_1 + c_2) + 0.5*(c_2 + c_3)). \end{aligned}$$

After $p[n]$ and $t[n]$ are computed, if s is still larger than 1, the recursive

5 function calls itself twice for the index $n - s/2$, the step $s/2$, and the control points

$$c_0, 0.5*(c_0 + c_1), 0.5*(0.5*(c_0 + c_1) + 0.5*(c_1 + c_2)), \text{ and } p[n]$$

(for the cubic Bezier curve between c_0 and $p[n]$),

and for the index $n + s/2$, the step $s/2$, and the control points

10 $p[n], 0.5*(0.5*(c_1 + c_2) + 0.5*(c_2 + c_3)), 0.5*(c_2 + c_3), \text{ and } c_3$

(for the cubic Bezier curve between $p[n]$ and c_3).

The point $p[n]$ and tangent direction $t[n]$ are the point and tangent direction at the parameter $t = n/N$, and they are computed faster than using the equation of the original Bezier curve.

15

Conclusion

Although the above description is specific, it should not be considered as a limitation on the scope of the invention, but only as an example of the preferred embodiment. Many substitutes and variations are possible

20 within the teachings of the invention. The mathematical formulas are only examples how the curves may be determined; any other suitable formulas may be used. The order in which the points, tangent directions, and peak points are set may be different.

25

In one embodiment, for all curves, peak-point curves, point-point curves, point-tangent curves, and point curves, each curve component is curved

-47-

in only one direction, i.e., it has no inflection point. In this embodiment an inflection point must be constructed explicitly by connecting two curve components that are curved in opposite directions, e.g., in Fig. 11, Fig. 18, Fig. 23, and Fig. 28 the point a_1 is an inflection point.

5

In one embodiment, any feature that is drawn — be it a point, a tangent direction, or a peak point — is shown immediately while the mouse button is pressed. However, if the feature cannot be drawn because of the assumptions in the embodiment (such as the assumptions described above together with the formulas), it is not drawn, and the cursor has to be positioned somewhere else where the feature can be drawn. There might be less freedom how a feature can be positioned than in a typical computer drawing program, however there is more control how the features determine the curve.

15

While the method and apparatus of the present invention has been described in terms of its presently preferred and alternate embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the present invention may be practiced with modification and alteration within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. The specifications and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense. Further, even though only certain embodiments have been described in detail, those having ordinary skill in the art will certainly understand that many modifications of the embodiments are possible without departing from the teachings thereof. All such modifications are intended to be encompassed within the following claims.

25

CLAIMS

I claim:

- 5 1. A computer curve construction system for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of curve components that are connected with a certain type of continuity, the system comprising:
- a user input device; and
- a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the
- 10 processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine a first curve component, the processor being operative to define each curve component after the first curve component as connected to the previous curve component with continuity that may be either geometric order 0 (G0) or geometric order 1 (G1).
- 15
2. The computer curve construction system of claim 1, and where in the processor responds to feature modification signals provided by the input device by modifying curve features of a selected curve component.
- 20 3. The computer curve construction system of claim 1, and wherein the processor responds to continuity modification signals provided by the input device by modifying the continuity between selected curve components.
- 25 4. The computer curve construction system of claim 1, and wherein a selected curve component is selected from the group consisting of a peak-point curve, a point-point curve, a point-tangent curve and a point curve.

5. The computer curve construction system of claim 1, and wherein a selected curve component comprises a circular curve.
6. A computer curve construction method for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of curve components that are connected with a certain type of continuity, the method comprising:
determining a first curve component; and
defining each curve component after the first curve component as connected to the previous curve component with continuity that may be either geometric order 0 (G0) or geometric order 1 (G1).
7. The computer curve construction method of claim 6, and further comprising:
modifying curve characteristics of a selected curve component.
8. The computer curve construction method of claim 6, and further comprising:
modifying the continuity between selected curve components.
9. The computer curve construction method of claim 6, and wherein a selected curve component is selected from the group consisting of a peak-point curve, a point-point curve, a point-tangent curve and a point curve.
10. The computer curve construction method of claim 6, and wherein a selected curve component comprises a circular arc.

11. A computer curve construction system for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of connected curve components, the system comprising:

an input device; and

5 a processor coupled to the user input device, and wherein the processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine each curve component as having a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, an end point spaced from the start point and an end tangent direction at the end point, the processor being operative
10 to define each curve component after a first curve component as having a start point equal to the end point of the previous curve component and a start tangent direction equal to the end tangent direction of the previous curve component.

15 12. The computer curve construction system of claim 11, and further comprising:

a display device connected to the processor for displaying the curve components.

20 13. A computer curve construction method for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of connected curve components, the method comprising:

defining a first curve component having a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, an end point spaced from the start
25 point and an end tangent direction at the end point; and

defining each curve component after the first curve component as having a start point equal to the end point of the previous curve component and a start tangent direction equal to the end tangent direction of the previous curve component.

-51-

14. The method of claim 13, and further comprising:
displaying the continuous curve components utilizing a display
device.

5

15. A computer curve construction system for constructing peak-point
curves, the system comprising:

an input device; and

a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the

10

processor responds to signals received from the input device to
determine a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, an end
point spaced from the start point, an end tangent direction at the end
point and a peak point spaced from the start point and the end point, the
processor being operative to generate a curve between the start point
and the end point and passing through the peak point, the curve being
defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent
direction, the end point, the end tangent direction and the peak point as
variables, and wherein the peak point defines the largest distance
between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and the end
point.

20

16. The computer curve construction system of claim 15, and wherein
the processor responds to additional signals received from the input
device to determine an additional end point spaced from the end point,
an additional end tangent direction at the additional end point, an
additional peak point spaced from the end point and the additional end
point, and is further operative to generate an additional curve between
the end point and the additional end point and passing through the
additional peak point, the additional curve being defined by the

25

- 5 mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the additional end point, the additional end tangent direction and the additional peak point as variables, and wherein the additional peak point defines the largest distance between the additional curve and a chord connecting the end point and the additional end point.
17. The computer curve construction system of claim 15, and wherein the curve comprises a cubic Bezier curve.
- 10 18. The computer curve construction system of claim 15, and further comprising:
a display device connected to the processor for displaying the curve.
- 15 19. A computer curve construction method for constructing a peak-point curve, the method comprising:
determining a start point;
determining a start tangent direction at the start point;
determining an end point spaced from the start point;
20 determining an end tangent direction at the end point;
determining a peak point spaced from the start point and the end point; and
generating a curve between the start point and the end point and passing through the peak point, the curve being defined by a
25 mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point, the end tangent direction and the peak point as variables,
and wherein the peak point defines the largest distance between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and the end point.

20. The computer curve construction method of claim 19, and further comprising:
- determining an additional end point spaced from the end point;
 - determining an additional end tangent direction at the additional
 - 5 end point;
 - determining an additional peak point spaced from the end point and the additional end point; and
 - generating an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point and through the additional peak point, the additional
 - 10 curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the additional end point, the additional end tangent direction and the additional peak point as variables, the additional peak point defining the largest distance between the additional curve and an additional chord connecting the end point and
 - 15 the additional end point.
21. The computer curve construction method of claim 19, and further comprising:
- 20 displaying the curve utilizing a display device.
22. The computer curve construction method of claim 19, and wherein the curve comprises a cubic Bezier curve.
23. A computer curve construction system for constructing point-point
- 25 curves, the system comprising:
- an input device; and
 - a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the processor responds to signals provided by the input device to determine a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, an end point

5 spaced from the start point and a peak point spaced from the start point and the end point, the processor being operative to generate a curve between the start point and the end point and passing through the peak point, the curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the peak point as variables, the peak point defining the largest distance between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and the end point.

10 24. The computer curve construction system of claim 23, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals provided by the input device to determine a new peak point and to generate a new curve passing through the start point, the end point and the new peak point, the new curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the new peak point as variables.

20 25. The computer curve construction system of claim 23, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals provided by the input device to change the shape of the curve in response to a change in the start tangent direction, and wherein the distance between the peak point and the chord connecting the start point and the end point remains constant.

25 26. The computer curve construction system of claim 23, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point, and wherein the start tangent direction and the end tangent direction are related.

27. The computer curve construction system of claim 26, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord equals the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.

5 28. The computer curve construction system of claim 26, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord is a preselected integer or fractional multiple of the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.

10 29. The computer curve construction system of claim 23, and wherein the curve comprises a cubic Bezier curve.

15 30. The computer curve construction system of claim 23, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point and wherein the processor responds to additional signals provided by the input device to determine an additional end point spaced from the end point and an additional peak point spaced from the end point and the additional end point, and is further operative to generate an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point and passing through the additional peak point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the additional end point and the additional peak point as variables, the additional peak point defining the largest difference between the additional curve and a chord between the end point and the additional end point.

20

25

31. A computer curve construction system for constructing point-point curves, the system comprising:
an input device; and

-56-

5 a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the processor responds to signals provided by the input device to determine a start point, an end point spaced from the start point and a peak point spaced from the start point and the end point, the processor being
10 operative to generate a curve between the start point and the end point and passing through the peak point, the curve being a quadratic Bezier curve defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the end point and the peak point as variables, the peak point defining the largest distance between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and the end point.

32. The computer curve construction system of claim 31, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals provided by the input device to determine an additional end point spaced from the end point
15 and an additional peak point spaced from the end point and the additional end point, and is further operative to generate an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point passing through the additional peak point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the additional end point and the additional peak point as variables, the additional peak point
20 defining the largest distance between the additional curve and a chord between the end point and the additional end point.

33. A computer curve construction method for constructing point-
25 point curves, the method comprising:
determining a start point;
determining a start tangent direction at the start point;
determining an end point spaced from the start point;

-57-

determining a peak point spaced from the start point and from the end point; and

generating a curve between the start point and the end point, the curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the peak point as variables, the peak point defining the largest distance between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and the end point.

34. The computer curve construction method of claim 33, and further comprising:

changing the start tangent direction;

changing the shape of the curve in response to the changed start tangent direction; and

maintaining the distance between the peak point and the chord connecting the start point and the end point constant when changing the shape of curve.

35. The computer curve construction method of claim 33, and further comprising:

changing the peak point to define a new peak point; and

generating a new curve passing through the start point, the end point and the new peak point, the new curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the new peak point as variables.

36. The computer curve construction method of claim 33, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point, and wherein the start tangent direction and the end tangent direction are related.

-58-

37. The computer curve construction method of claim 36, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord equals the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.
- 5 38. The computer curve construction method of claim 36, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and the chord is a preselected integer or fractional multiple of the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.
- 10 39. The computer curve construction method of claim 33, and wherein the curve comprises a cubic Bezier curve.
40. The computer curve construction method of claim 33, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point, and
- 15 further comprising:
determining an additional end point spaced from the end point;
determining an additional peak point spaced from the end point and from the additional end point; and
generating an additional curve between the end point and the
- 20 additional end point and passing through the additional peak point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the additional end point and the additional peak point as variables, the additional peak point defining the largest distance between the additional curve and a chord between the
- 25 end point and the additional end point.
41. A computer curve construction method for constructing point-point curves, the method comprising:
determining a start point;

-59-

determining an end point spaced from the start point;
determining a peak point spaced from the start point and the end
point; and
generating a curve between the start point and the end point and
5 passing through the peak point, the curve being a quadratic Bezier
curve defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the end
point and the peak point as variables, the peak point defining the largest
distance between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and
the end point.

10

42. A computer curve construction system, comprising:
an input device; and
a processor coupled to the input device, wherein the processor
responds to signals received from the input device to determine a start
15 point, a start tangent direction at the start point, an end point spaced
from the start point and a first angle between the start tangent direction
and a chord between the start point and the end point, the processor
being operative to automatically set an end tangent direction at the end
point at a second angle related to the first angle, to identify a peak point
20 spaced at equal distances from the start point and the end point
according to a first mathematical formula, and to generate a curve
between the start point and the end point and passing through the peak
point, the curve being defined by a second mathematical formula using
the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the end
25 tangent direction as variables, the peak point defining the largest
distance between the curve and the chord.

43. The computer curve construction system of claim 42, and wherein
the processor responds to additional signals provided by the input

device to define an additional end point spaced from the end point, and to determine a third angle between the end tangent direction and an additional chord between the end point and the additional end point, the processor being further operative to set an additional end tangent
5 direction at the additional end point at a fourth angle to the additional chord which is related to the third angle, and to set an additional peak point spaced at equal distances from the end point and the additional end point according to the first mathematical formula, and to draw an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point and
10 passing through the additional peak point, the additional curve being defined by the second mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the additional end point and the additional end tangent direction as variables, the additional peak point defining the largest distance between the additional curve and a chord between the
15 end point and the additional end point.

44. The computer curve construction system of claim 42, and wherein the curve comprises a quadratic Bezier curve.

20 45. A computer curve construction method for constructing a curve, the method comprising:
determining a start point;
determining a start tangent direction at the start point;
determining an end point spaced from the start point,
25 determining a first angle between the start tangent direction and a chord between the start point and the end point;
setting an end tangent direction at the end point at a second angle to the chord, the end tangent direction being related to the first angle;

determining a peak point spaced at equal distances from the start point and the end point according to a first mathematical formula; and
generating a curve between the start point and the end point and passing through the peak point, the curve being defined by a second
5 mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the end tangent direction as variables, the peak point defining the largest distance between the curve and the chord.

46. The computer curve construction method of claim 45, and further
10 comprising:

determining an additional end point spaced from the end point;
determining a third angle between the end tangent direction and an additional chord between the end point and the additional end point;
determining an additional end tangent direction at the additional
15 end point at a fourth angle to the additional chord, the fourth angle being related to the third angle;

determining an additional peak point spaced at equal distances from the end point and the additional end point according to the first mathematical formula; and

20 generating an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point and passing through the additional peak point according to the second mathematical formula.

47. The computer curve construction method of claim 45, and
25 wherein the curve comprises a quadratic Bezier curve.

48. A computer curve construction system for constructing point-tangent curves, the system comprising:
an input device; and

-62-

a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, an end point spaced from the start point and an end tangent direction at the end point, the processor being operative to generate a curve between the start point and the end point, the curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the end point and the end tangent direction as variables.

49. The computer curve construction system of claim 48, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals received from the input device to determine an additional end point spaced from the end point and an additional end tangent direction at the additional end point, and is further operative to generate an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the additional end point and the additional end tangent direction as variables.

50. The computer curve construction system of claim 48, and wherein the curve includes a peak point, the peak point defining the largest distance between the curve and a chord connecting the start point and the end point.

51. The computer curve construction system of claim 48, and wherein the curve comprises a quadratic Bezier curve.

52. A computer curve construction method for constructing a point-tangent curve, the method comprising:

-63-

determining a start point;
determining a start tangent direction at the start point;
determining an end point,
determining an end tangent direction at the end point; and
5 generating a curve between the start point and the end point, the
curve being defined by mathematical formula using the start point, the
start tangent direction, the end point and the end tangent direction as
variables.

10 53. The computer curve construction method of claim 52, and further
comprising:

determining an additional end point spaced from the end point;
determining an additional end tangent direction at the additional
end point; and
15 generating an additional curve between the end point and the
additional end point, the additional curve being defined by the
mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the
additional end point and the additional end tangent direction as
variables.

20 54. The computer curve construction method of claim 52, and
wherein the curve includes a peak point, the peak point defining the
largest distance between the curve and a chord connecting the end
point and the end point.

25 55. The computer curve construction method of claim 52, and
wherein the curve comprises a quadratic Bezier curve.

-64-

56. A computer curve construction system for constructing point curves, the system comprising:
an input device; and
a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the
5 processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point and an end point, the processor being operative to generate a curve between the start point and the end point, the curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction
10 and the end point as variables.
57. The computer curve construction system of claim 56, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals received from the input
15 device to determine an additional end point spaced from the end point, and is further operative to generate an additional curve between the end point and the additional end point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction and the additional end point as variables.
- 20
58. The computer curve construction system of claim 56, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point, and wherein the start tangent direction and the end tangent direction are related.
- 25
59. The computer curve construction system of claim 58, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and a chord connecting the start point and the end point equals the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.

60. The computer curve construction system of claim 58, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and a chord between the start point and the end point is a preselected integer or fractional multiple of the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.
- 5
61. The computer curve construction system of claim 58, and wherein the curve comprises a quadratic Bezier curve.
62. A computer curve construction method for constructing a point curve, the method comprising:
- 10
- determining a start point;
 - determining a start tangent direction at the start point;
 - determining an end point; and
 - generating a curve between the start point and the end point, the
- 15
- curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction and the end point as variables.
63. The computer curve construction method of claim 62 and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point, and further comprising:
- 20
- determining an additional end point spaced from the end point;
 - and
 - generating an additional curve component between the end point and the additional end point, the additional curve component being
- 25
- defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction and the additional end point as variables.
64. The computer curve construction method of claim 62, and wherein the curve defines an end tangent direction at the end point and

wherein the start tangent direction and the end tangent direction are related.

5 65. The computer curve construction method of claim 64, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and chord between the start point and the end point equals the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.

10 66. The computer curve construction method of claim 64, and wherein the angle between the start tangent direction and a chord between the start point and the end point is a pre-selected integer or fractional multiple of the angle between the chord and the end tangent direction.

15 67. The computer curve construction system of claim 62, and wherein the curve comprises a quadratic Bezier curve.

20 68. The computer curve construction system of claim 11, and wherein the plurality of continuous curve components includes at least one circular arc.

25 69. The computer curve construction system of claim 68, and wherein the processor responds to circular arc generation signals received from the input device to define a start point for the circular arc, start tangent direction for the circular arc at the start point and an end point for the circular arc, and wherein the processor is further operative to define the circular arc using a circular arc mathematical formula having the circular arc start point, the circular arc tangent direction and the circular arc end point as variables.

-67-

70. The computer curve construction system of claim 68, and wherein the at least one circular arc is designated by a circular arc designation signal generated by the input device.

5 71. The computer curve construction system of claim 68, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals received from the input device to determine an additional circular arc end point spaced from the circular arc end point, and is further operative to generate an additional circular arc between the circular arc end point and the additional circular
10 arc end point using the circular arc end point and the additional circular arc end point as variables.

72. The computer curve construction system of claim 11, and wherein the plurality of continuous curve components includes at least one
15 straight line segment.

73. The computer curve construction system of claim 72, and wherein the processor responds to straight line segment generation signals received from the input device to define a start point for the straight line
20 segment and an end point for the straight line segment, and wherein the processor is further operative to define the straight line segment using a straight line segment mathematical formula having the straight line segment start point and the straight line segment end point as variables.

25 74. The computer curve construction system of claim 72, and wherein the straight line segment is designated by a straight line segment designation signal generated by the input device.

75. The computer curve construction system of claim 72, and wherein the processor responds to additional signals received from the input device to determine an additional straight line segment end point spaced from the straight line segment end point, and is further operative to
5 generate an additional straight line segment between the straight line segment end point and the additional straight line segment end point using the straight line segment end point and the additional straight line segment end point as variables in the straight line segment mathematical formula.

10

76. A computer curve construction system for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of curve components that are connected with a certain type of continuity, the system comprising:
an input device; and
15 a processor coupled to the input device, and wherein the processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine a first curve component, the processor being operative to define each curve component after the first curve component as connected to the previous curve component with continuity that may be
20 either geometric order (G0) or geometric order 1 (G1) or geometric order 2.

77. The computer curve construction system of claim 76, and where in the processor responds to feature modification signals provided by
25 the input device by modifying curve features of at a selected curve component.

78. The computer curve construction system of claim 76, and wherein the processor responds to continuity modification signals provided by

the input device by modifying the continuity between selected curve components.

5 79. A computer curve construction method for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of curve components that are connected with a certain type of continuity, the method comprising:
determining a first curve component; and
defining each curve component after the first curve component as connected to the previous curve component with continuity that may be
10 either geometric order 0 (G0) or geometric order 1 (G1) or geometric order 2 (G2).

80. The computer curve construction method of claim 79, and further comprising:
15 modifying curve characteristics of a selected curve component.

81. The computer curve construction method of claim 79, and further comprising:
20 modifying the curve continuity of a selected curve component.

82. A computer curve construction system for constructing a curve comprising a plurality of connected curve components, the system comprising:
a user input device;
25 a processor coupled to the user input device, and wherein the processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine each curve component as having a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, a start curvature at the start point, an end point, an end tangent direction at the end point and an end curvature at

-70-

the end point, the processor being operative to define each curve component after a first curve component as having a start point equal to the end point of the previous curve component, a start tangent direction at the start point equal to the end tangent direction at the end point of the previous curve component and a start curvature at the start point equal to the end curvature at the end point of the previous curve component.

83. A system of claim 82, and further comprising:
a display device connected to the processor for displaying the curve components.

84. A computer curve construction method for constructing a curve that includes a plurality of connected curve components, the method comprising:

defining a first curve component having a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, a start curvature at the start point, an end point spaced from the start point, an end tangent direction at the end point and an end curvature at the end point; and
defining each curve component after the first curve component as having a start point equal to the end point of the previous curve component, a start tangent direction equal to the end tangent direction of the previous curve component and a start curvature equal to the end point curvature of the previous curve component.

85. The method of claim 84, and further comprising:
displaying the continuous curve component utilizing a display device.

-71-

86. A computer curve construction system for constructing curvature curves, the system comprising:

an input device; and

5 a processor coupled to the input device, wherein the processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, a start curvature at the start point, an end point spaced from the start point, an end tangent direction at the end point and a end curvature at the end point, the processor being operative to generate a curve between the start point
10 and the end point, the curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the start curvature, the end point, the end tangent direction and the end curvature as variables.

87. The computer curve construction system of claim 86, and wherein
15 the processor responds to additional signals received from the input device to determine an additional end point spaced from the end point, an additional end tangent direction at the additional end point and an additional end curvature at the additional end point, the processor being further operative to generate an additional curve between the end point
20 and the additional end point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the end curvature, the additional end point, the additional end tangent direction and the additional end point curvature as variables.

25 88. The computer curve construction system of claim 86, and wherein the curve comprises a cubic Bezier curve.

89. The computer curve construction system of claim 86, and further comprising:

-72-

a display device connected to the processor for displaying the curve.

- 5 90. A computer curve construction method for constructing curvature curves, the method comprising:
- defining a start point;
 - defining a start tangent direction at the start point;
 - defining a start curvature at the start point;
 - defining an end point spaced from the start point;
 - 10 defining an end tangent direction at the end point;
 - defining an end curvature at the end point; and
 - generating a curve between the start point and the end point, the curve being defined by a mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the start curvature, the end point, the end
 - 15 tangent direction and the end curvature as variables.

91. The computer curve construction method of claim 90, and further comprising:
- determining an additional end point spaced from the end point;
 - 20 determining an additional end tangent direction at the additional end point;
 - determining an additional end curvature at the additional end point; and
 - generating an additional curve between the end point and the
 - 25 additional end point, the additional curve being defined by the mathematical formula using the end point, the end tangent direction, the end curvature, the additional end point, the additional end tangent direction and the additional end point curvature as variables.

-73-

92. The computer curve construction method of claim 90, and wherein the curve comprises a cubic Bezier curve.

93. The computer curve construction method of claim 90, and further comprising:
5 displaying the curve utilizing a display device.

94. A computer curve construction system for constructing curvature curves, the system comprising:
10 a input device; and
a processor coupled to the input device, wherein the processor responds to signals received from the input device to determine a start point, a start tangent direction at the start point, a start curvature at the start point, an end point spaced from the start point, a end tangent
15 direction at the end point and an end curvature at the end point, the processor being operative to generate a curve between the start point and the end point, the curve being defined by mathematical formula using the start point, the start tangent direction, the start curvature, the end point, the end tangent direction and the end curvature as variables,
20 and
wherein the start curvature is defined by a start curvature circle that includes the start point and has a center set along an imaginary line that includes the start point and is perpendicular to the start tangent direction, and
25 wherein the end curvature is defined by an end curvature circle that includes the end point and has a center set along an imaginary line that includes the end point and is perpendicular to the end tangent direction.

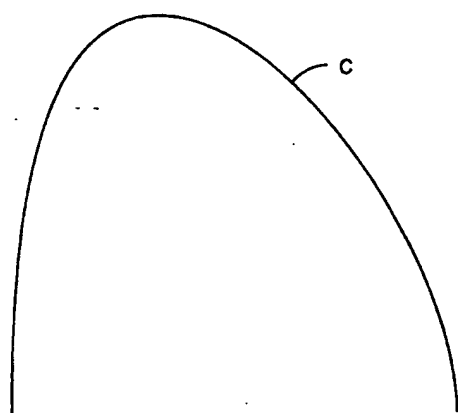


Fig.4
Prior Art

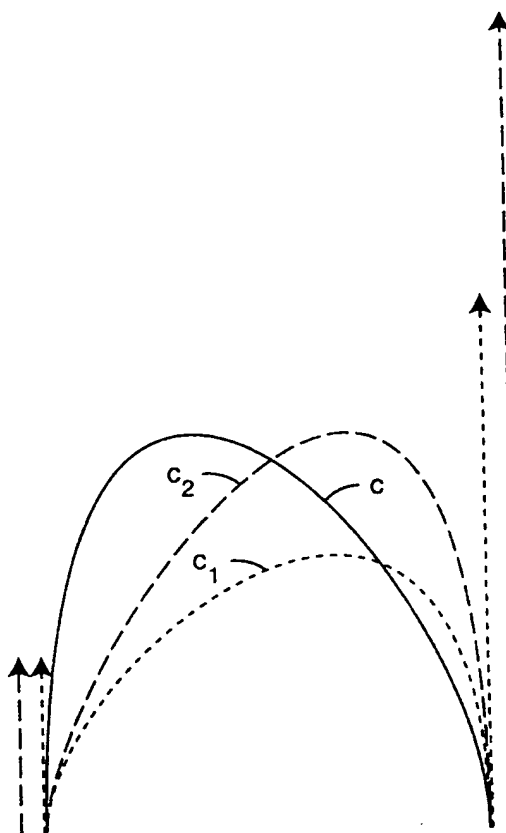


Fig.5
Prior Art

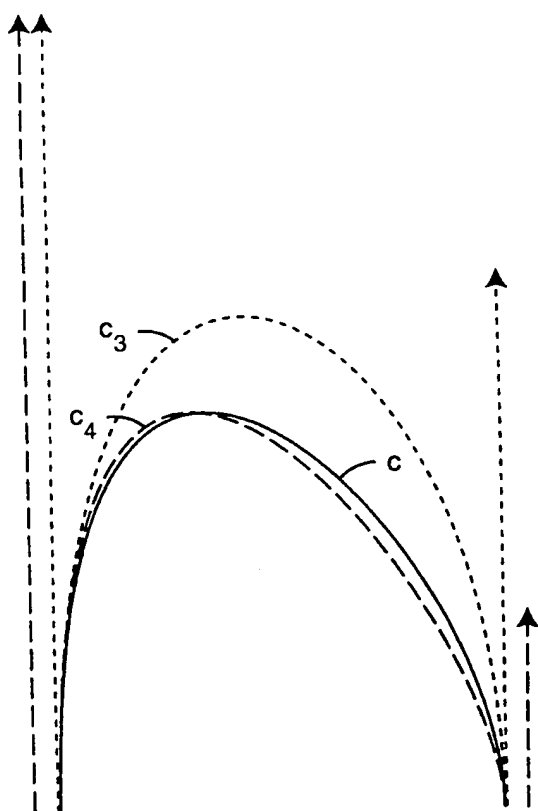


Fig.6
Prior Art

3/14

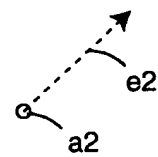
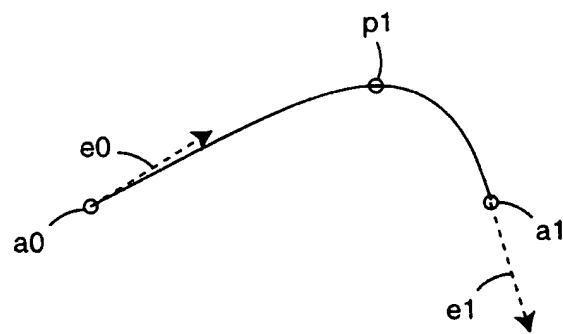
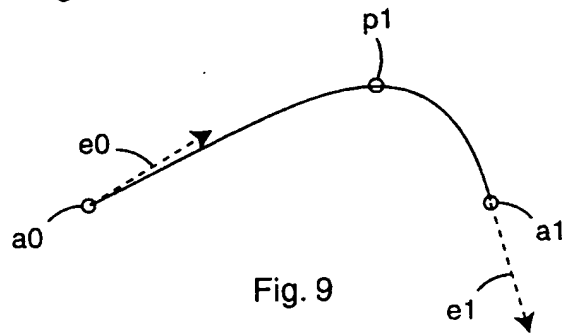
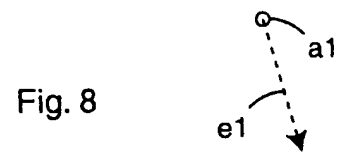
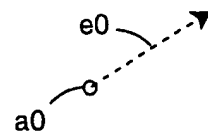
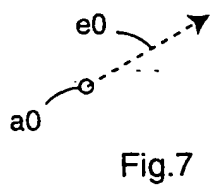
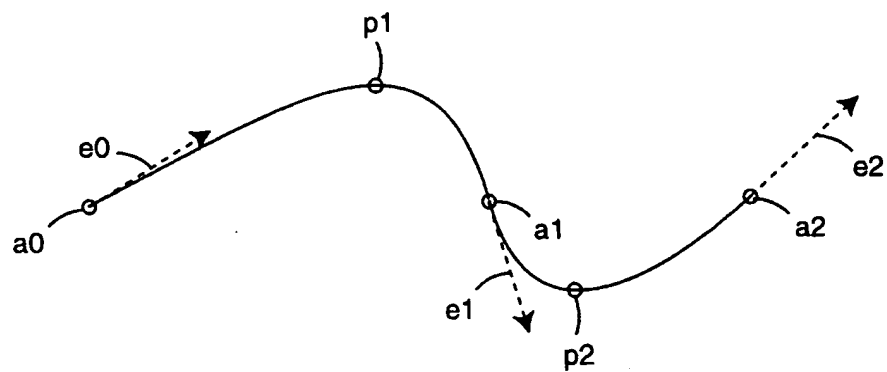


Fig.10



4/14

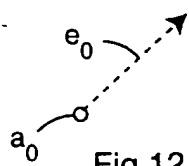


Fig. 12

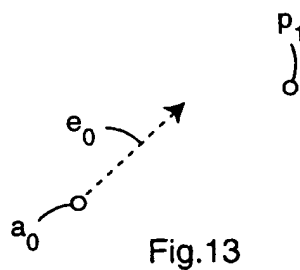


Fig. 13

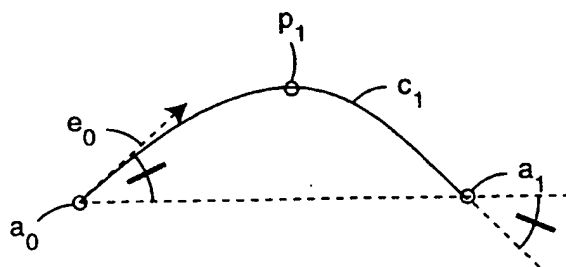


Fig. 14

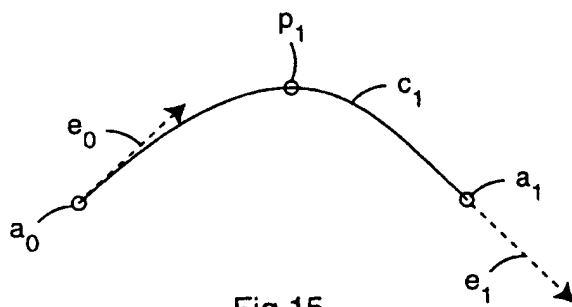


Fig. 15

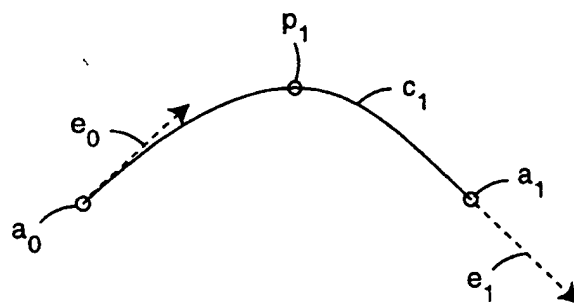


Fig. 16

p_2

5/14

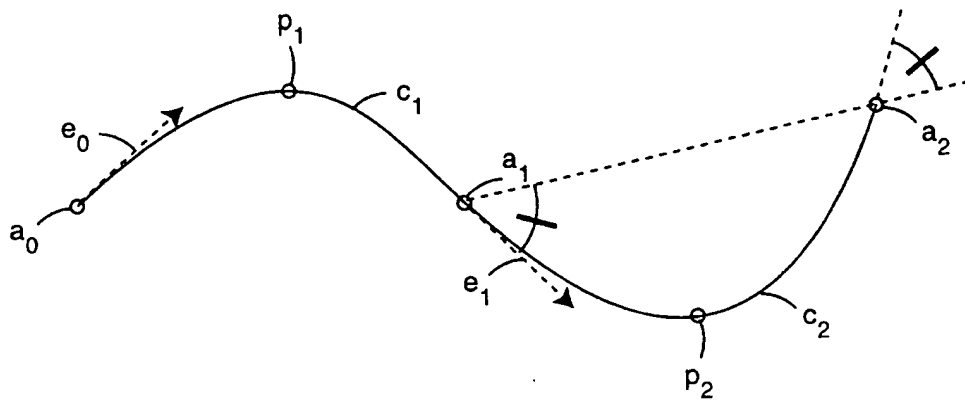


Fig.17

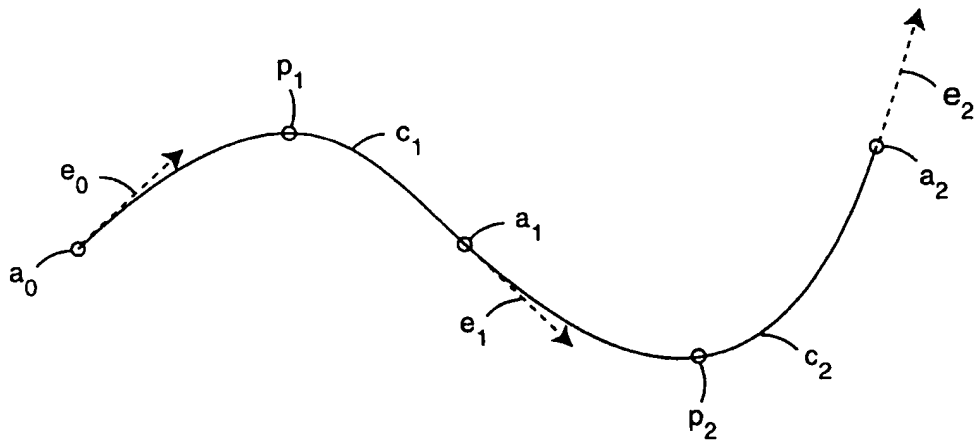


Fig.18

6/14

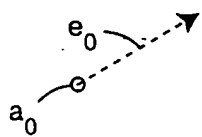


Fig.19

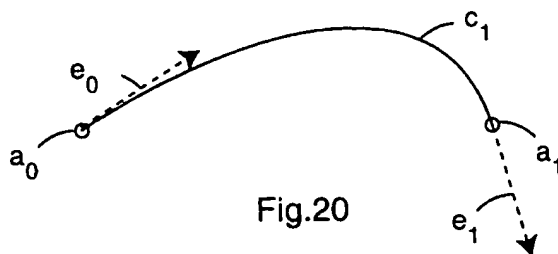


Fig.20

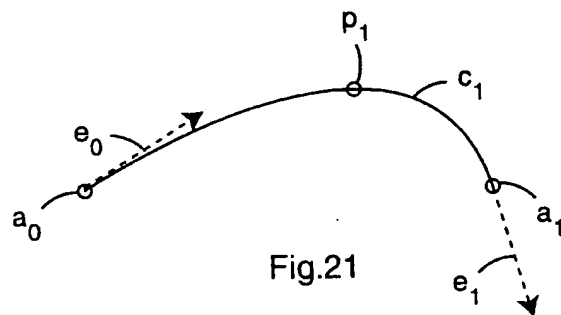


Fig.21

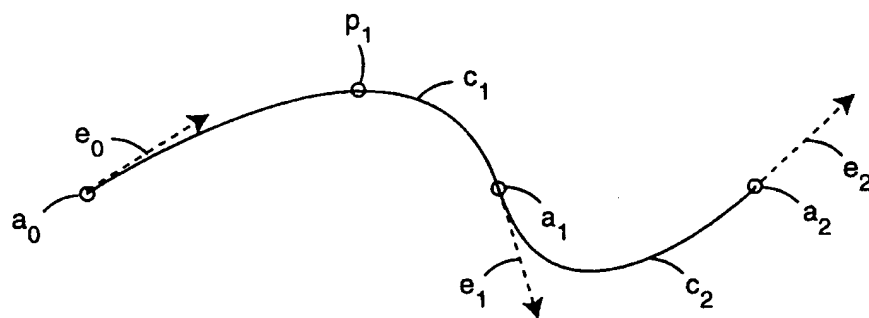


Fig.22

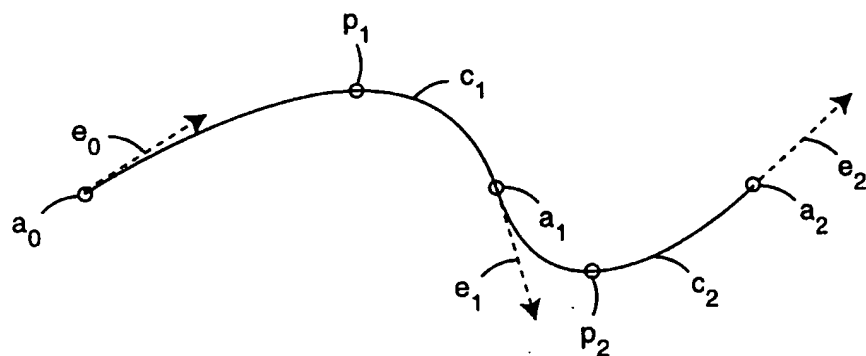


Fig.23

7/14

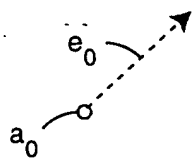


Fig.24

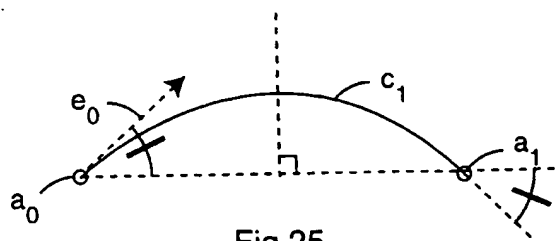


Fig.25

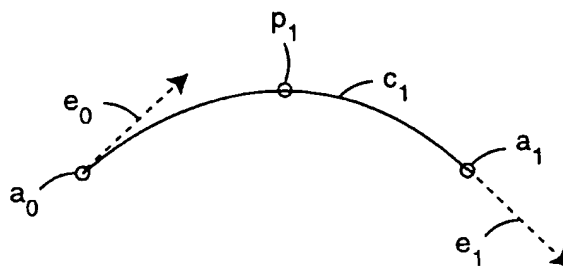


Fig.26

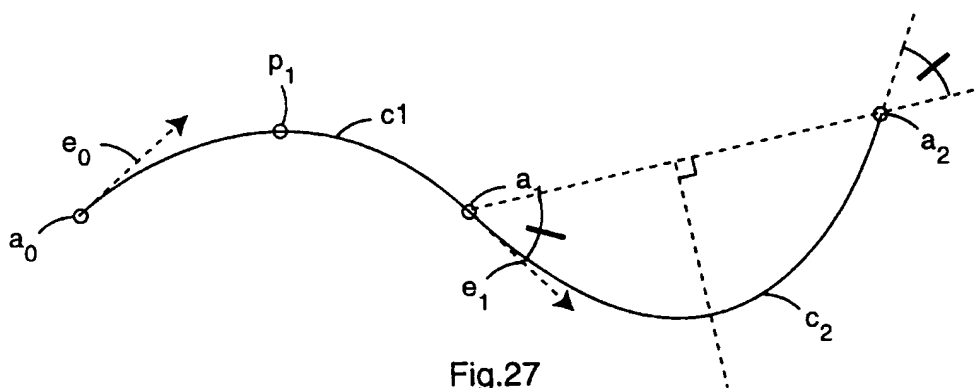


Fig.27

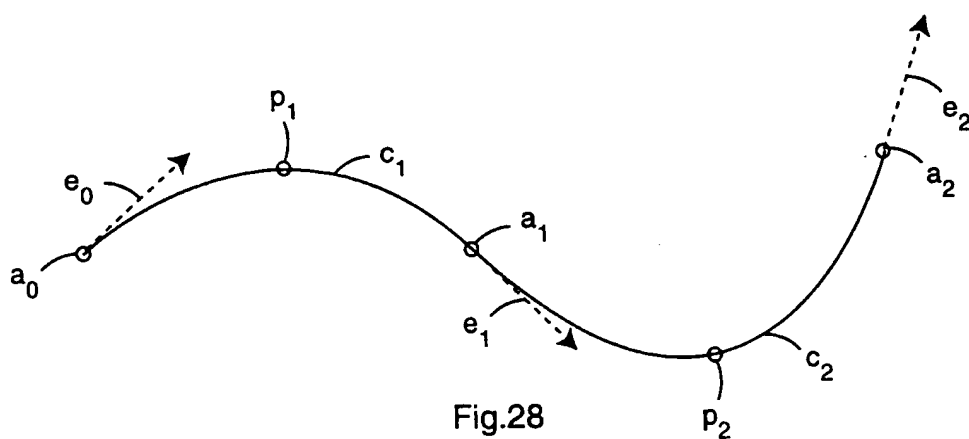
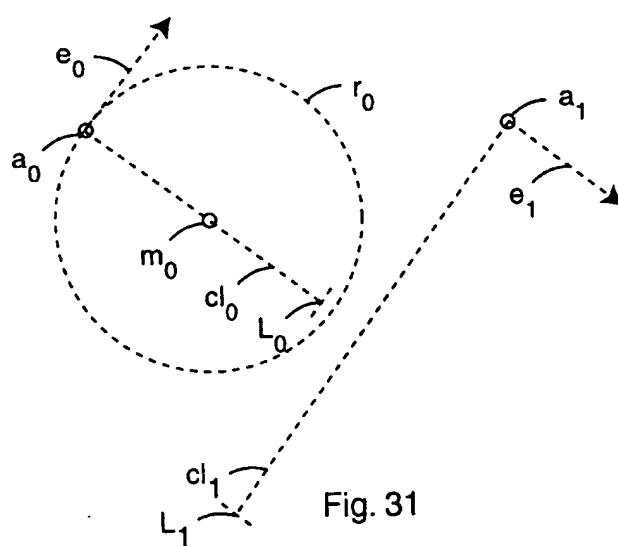
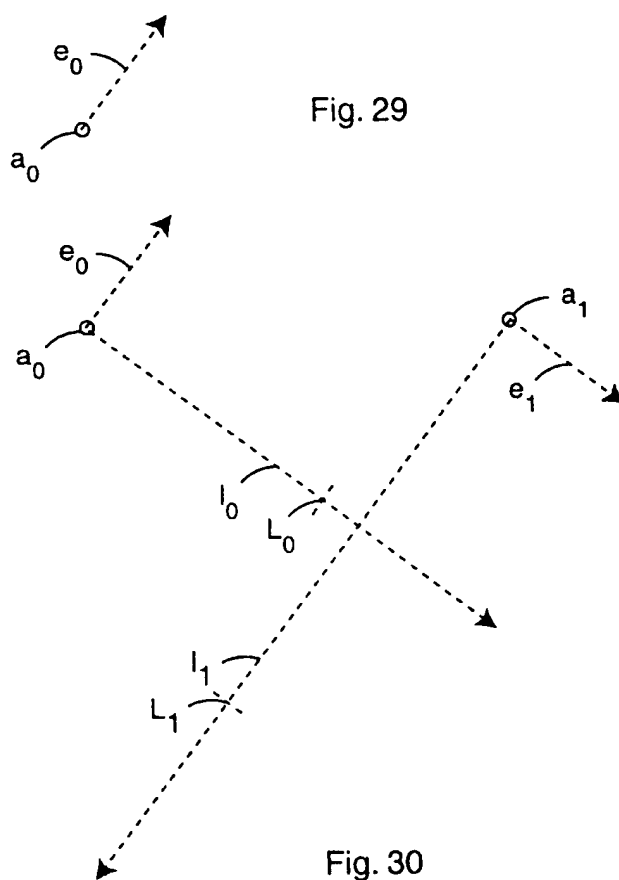


Fig.28

8/14



10/14

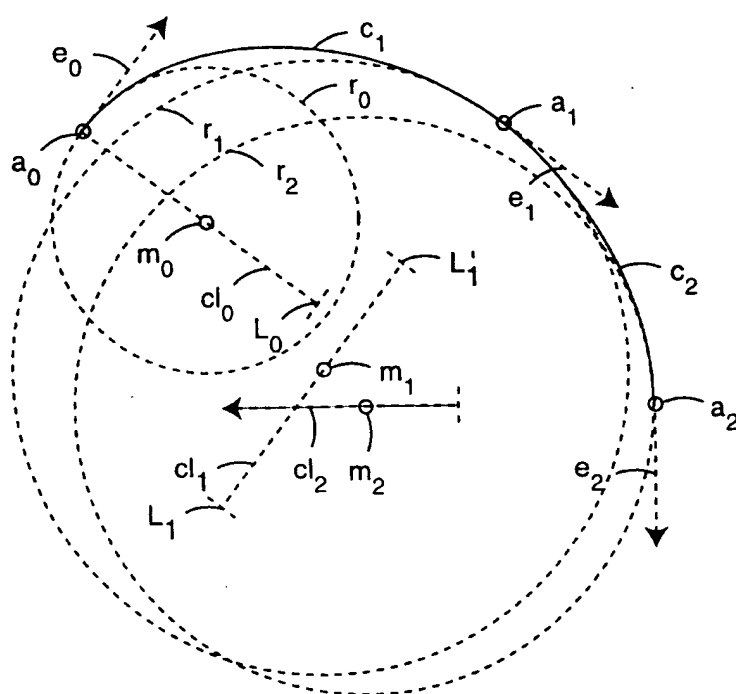


Fig.34

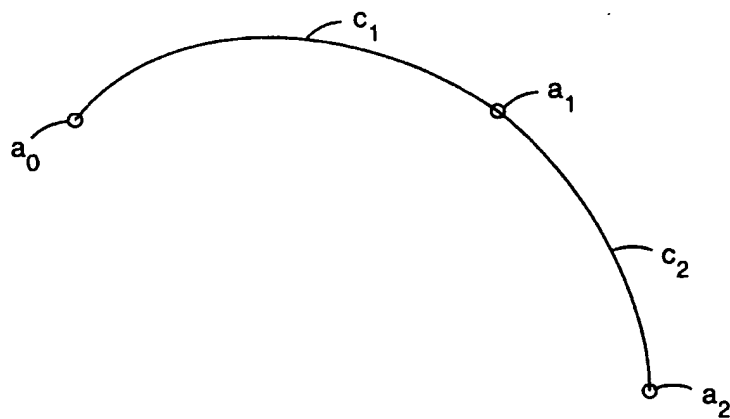
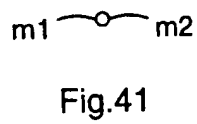
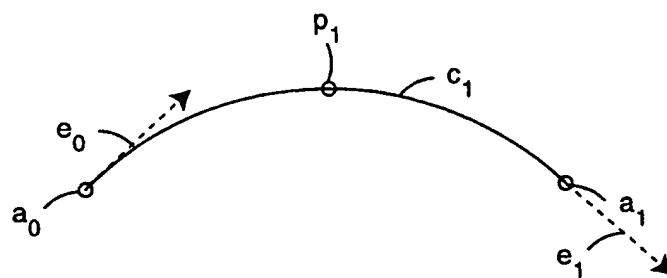
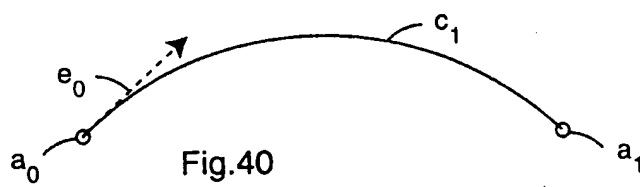
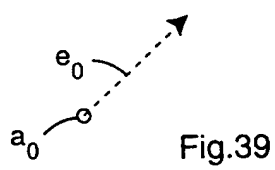
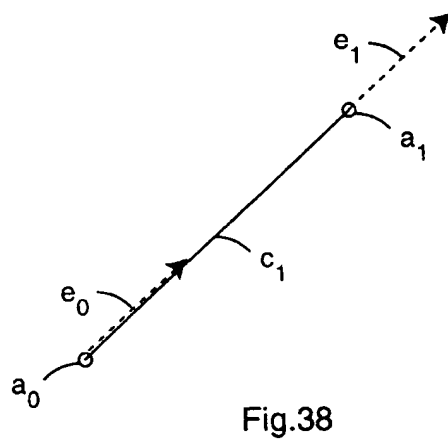
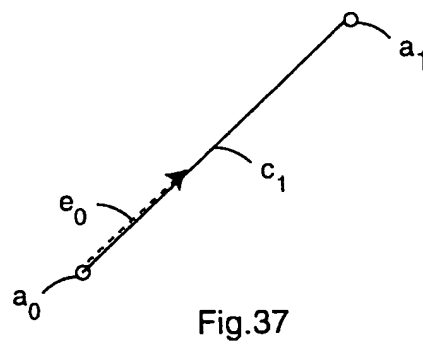
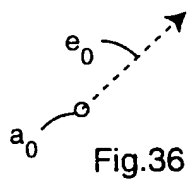


Fig.35

11/14



PATENT

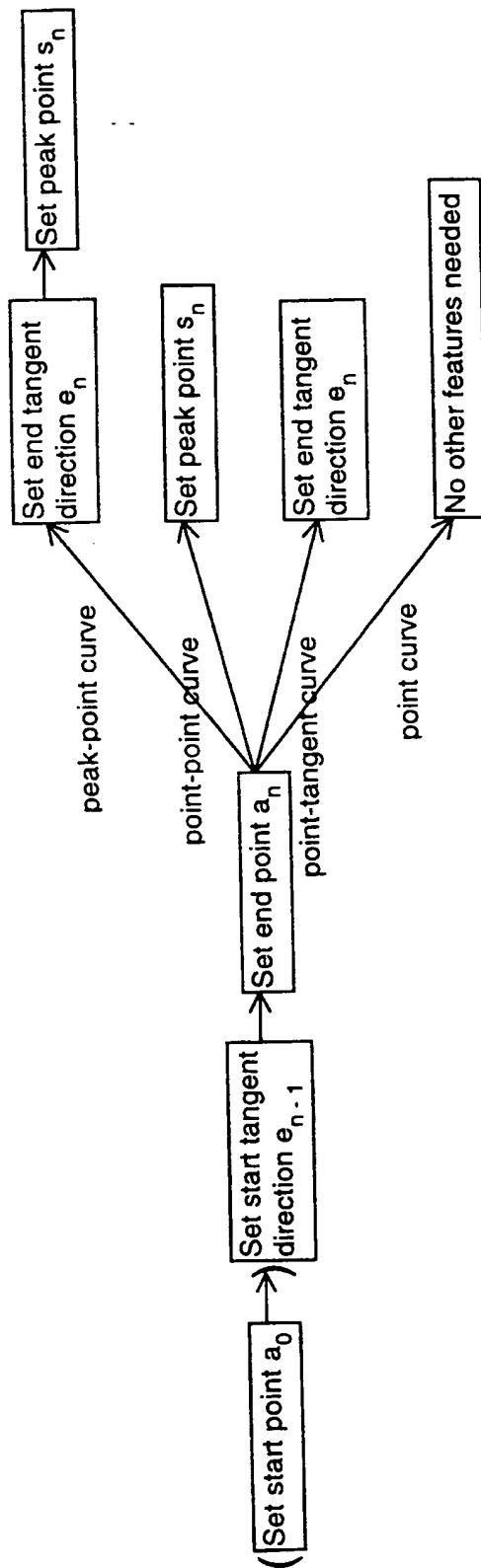


Fig. 42

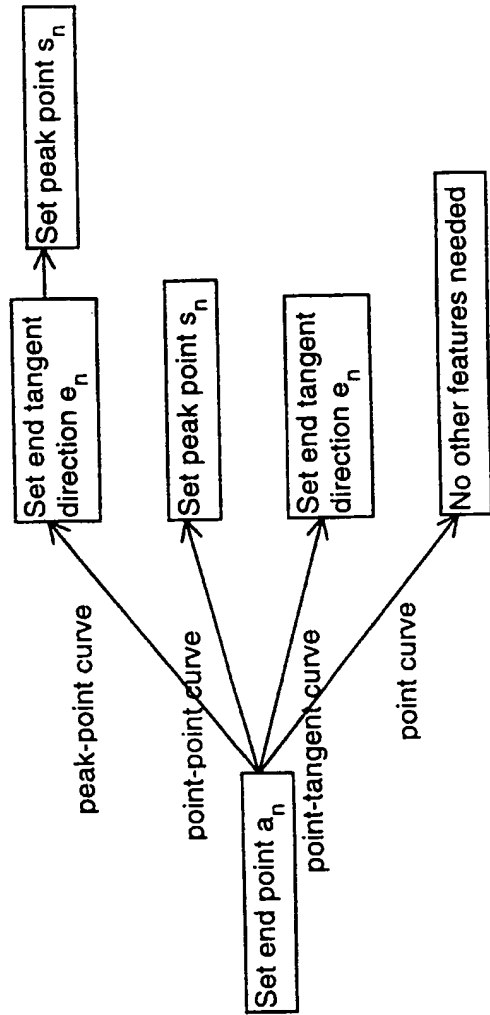


Fig. 43

PATENT

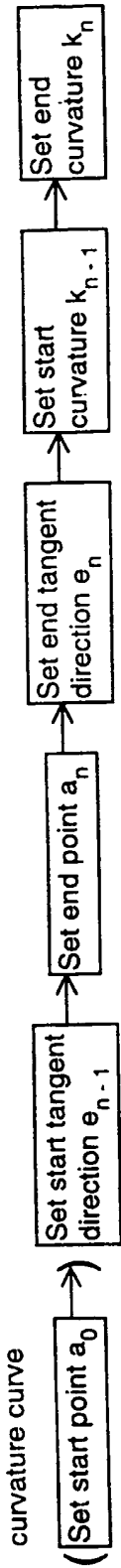


Fig.44

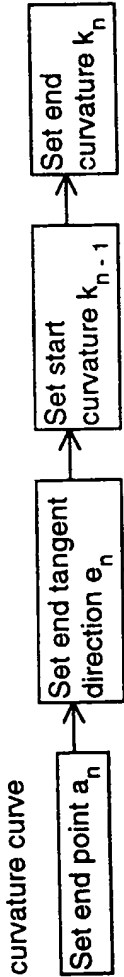


Fig.45

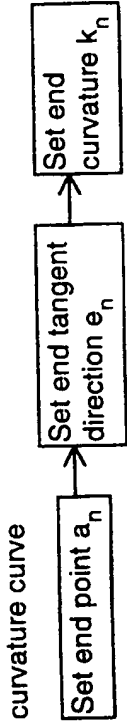


Fig.46

PATENT

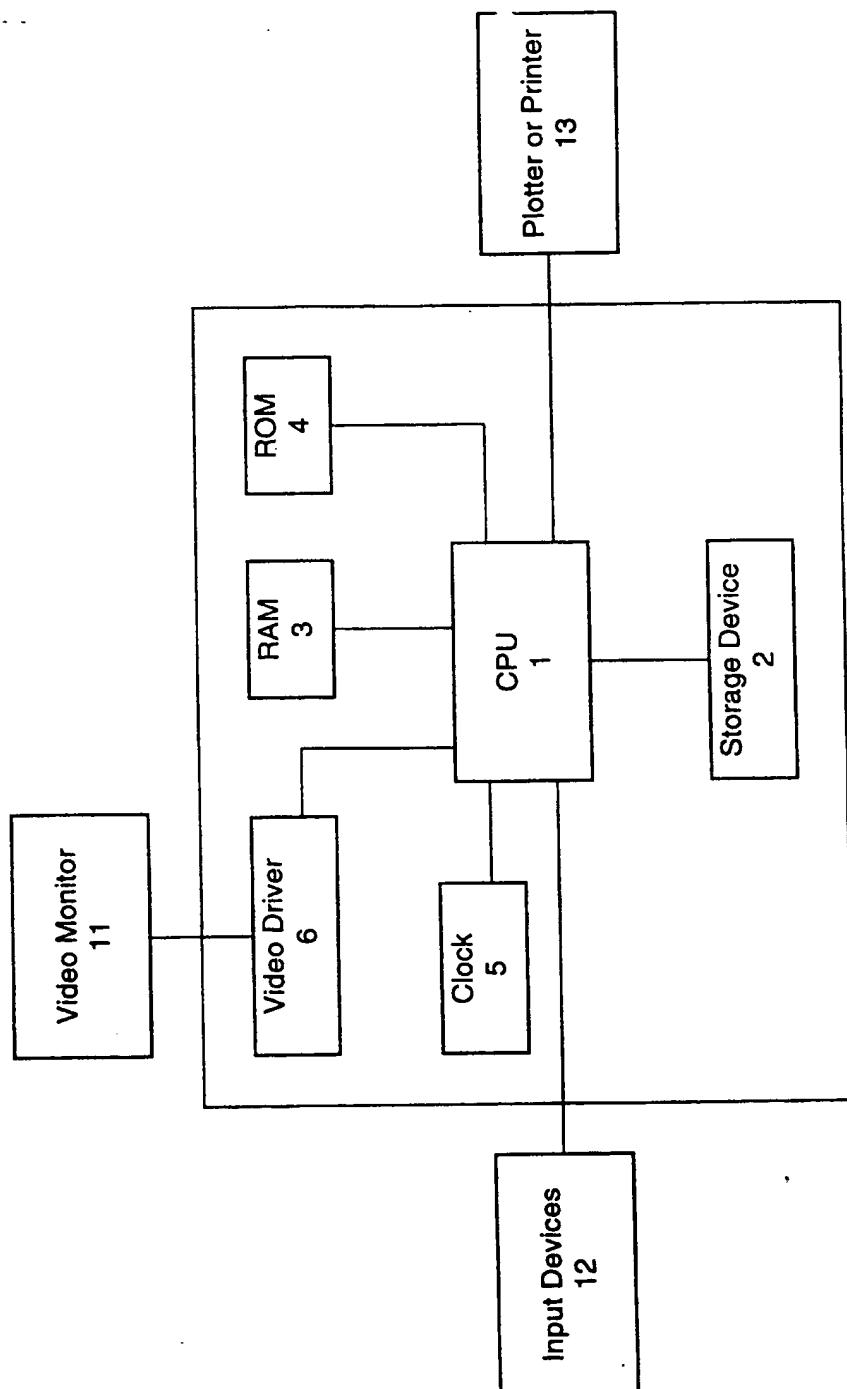


Fig.47

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/22285

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G06T11/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06T

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>PIEGL L: "INTERACTIVE DATA INTERPOLATION BY RATIONAL BEZIER CURVES"</p> <p>IEEE COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND APPLICATIONS, US, IEEE INC. NEW YORK, vol. 7, no. 4, April 1987 (1987-04), page 45-58. XP000038222</p> <p>ISSN: 0272-1716</p> <p>page 45, column 2, line 14 - line 18</p> <p>page 48, column 1, line 6 - line 8</p> <p>page 49, column 1, line 12 - line 37</p> <p>page 52, column 1, line 34 - line 36</p> <p>page 52, column 2, line 2 - line 6</p> <p>page 53, column 2, line 9 - line 10</p> <p>page 54, column 1, line 21 - line 24</p> <p>page 55, column 2, line 9 - line 11</p> <p>page 56, column 1, line 3 - line 6</p> <p>figures 2,4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-/--</p>	1-75

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Δ" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 January 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

10/02/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

González Arias, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. lional Application No

PCT/US 99/22285

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>FORREST A R: "INTERACTIVE INTERPOLATION AND APPROXIMATION BY BEZIER POLYNOMIALS" COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN,GB,ELSEVIER PUBLISHERS BV., BARKING, vol. 22, no. 9, November 1990 (1990-11), page 527-537 XP000165205 ISSN: 0010-4485 page 533, line 1 - line 8 page 535, line 2 - line 3 figure 7</p>	<p>1-14, 56-67, 76-93</p>
X	<p>HOSCHEK J: "CIRCULAR SPLINES" COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN,GB,ELSEVIER PUBLISHERS BV., BARKING, vol. 24, no. 11, November 1992 (1992-11), page 611-618 XP000328796 ISSN: 0010-4485 the whole document</p>	<p>68-71</p>
X	<p>POTTMANN H: "LOCALLY CONTROLLABLE CONIC SPLINES WITH CURVATURE CONTINUITY" ACM TRANSACTIONS ON GRAPHICS,US,ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY, NEW YORK, vol. 10, no. 4, October 1991 (1991-10), page 366-377 XP000248361 ISSN: 0730-0301 page 367, line 10 - line 16 figure 2</p>	<p>82-93</p>